FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 SEPTEMBER 1983

Lebanon

Security Committee/Airport — A civilian airliner from Jidda landed at Beirut Airport after the Security Arrangements Committee agreed to reopen it, Beirut radio announced. During the committee's meeting, the parties exchanged lists of those kidnapped and detained, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. The radio said the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) representative submitted several demands, including the withdrawal of the Lebanese Army from the 'Afr Matta-'Bayh area and its return to earlier positions and U.S. reparations for damage to PSP artillery emplacements in the Ash-Shuf. Other issues discussed during the session were procedures for a lasting truce and an agreement on observers to monitor the current cease-fire which would pave the way for a national dialogue conference — probably in Jidda or Riyadh — between the conflicting parties, a related KUNA report stated.

In New York Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam objected to the suggestion that UN observers monitor the cease-fire and proposed instead that the neutral observers specified in the cease-fire agreement not be affiliated with the United Nations, a stand supported by Saudi mediator Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, according to KUNA and SPA. If the cease-fire breaks down, the prince said, Lebanon will be in danger of being partitioned. This fear was echoed by the Chamber of Deputies in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio. If the dialogue conference is held to discuss Lebanese affairs before the Army deploys in the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh areas, the conference will only consolidate a fait accompli — the partition of the country — the deputies stated.

Military/Security Situation — Two U.S. "marines" captured by Amal Movement gunmen when they entered an area in Beirut controlled by the faction were released unharmed on the orders of Amal leader Nabih Birri, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. After a day of sporadic sniping, Lebanese Army units in Qabr Shmun and the southern suburbs retaliated and silenced the fire on their positions, Beirut radio announced.

In a statement to REUTER and *The New York Times* in Tripoli reported by North Lebanon Voice of Palestine Radio, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat asserted that PLO fighters will remain in the Ash-Shuf. 'Arafat expressed confidence that PSP leader Walid Junblatt will not prevent PLO fighters from attacking IDF forces across the Al-Awwali River. Meanwhile, IDF units and the Syrian Army exchanged small arms fire in the southern Al-Biqa', ITIM reported.

Soviet Reaction to Cease-fire — During a meeting with PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad reported by TASS, CPSU Central Committee General Security Yuriy Andropov denounced U.S. interference in the Middle East and particularly in Lebanon. The Soviet leader declared his support for the cease-fire and expressed hopes that it will pave the way for a negotiated settlement on the basis of national accord.

Libyan Official Leaves Syria — Libyan Armed Forces Commander in Chief Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir left Damascus after meetings with Walid Junblatt and Palestine National Council (PNC) Speaker Khalid al-Fahum, Damascus radio and JANA noted.

PLO Affairs

The remaining Fatah fighters trapped by Syrian forces in northern Lebanon escaped through the "cordon" with all their weapons, vehicles, and equipment, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio announced. Responding to recent statements by 'Arafat on the siege, a Syrian information source cited by Damascus radio claimed that Syrian forces had asked, not ordered, the Fatah units to join other Syrian-Palestinian units in northern Lebanon after the Fatah fighters had killed several Syrian officers and men. The source also denied any siege of this group, asserting that the Fatah forces were allowed to move freely.

PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum and the PFLP-DFLP Joint Command issued separate statements reported by Damascus television and radio denouncing the recent internecine clashes — primarily between PFLP-General Command (GC) forces and PFLP-GC dissidents — in Palestinian camps near Tripoli. The dissidents also issued a statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO which criticized the PFLP-GC led by Ahmad Jibril for the attacks on the camps as well for attempts to link Fatah forces with the fighting. The dissidents called for a PFLP-GC "general conference" to resolve their problems. Meanwhile, a Syrian convoy moved to tighten the cordon around the camps, according to the Voice of Lebanon. Earlier, Baghdad Voice of PLO reported that the two camps had come under a heavy rocket attack from Syrian and PFLP-GC positions.

Egypt

In a speech to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York carried by MENA, President Husni Mubarak warned that the current instability and division in the Middle East will definitely affect the flow of oil to the West and could threaten U.S. interests and credibility, as does the continuing Israeli presence in Lebanon.

Libya-Chad

Forces loyal to Goukouni Oueddei, head of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT), are preparing to confront government units moving northward to cut the road between Faya-Largeau and Zouaou, JANA announced. In Paris GUNT Defense Minister Acheikh ibn Oumar told AFP that France and Libya must confer to help find a solution to the Chadian conflict, while French Defense Minister Charles Hernu declared that it is not up to France to meet with Libya but up to the two Chadian sides to negotiate a solution.

Meanwhile, Goukouni "strongly protested" the presence of a Chadian Government delegation at the General Assembly session in a message to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar reported by AFP.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

In a statement carried by INA, an Iraqi military spokesman denounced Iranian shelling of a small northern village near Sayyid Sadiq after Iraqi and Iranian forces had exchanged heavy artillery fire in the northern region and warned Iran that Iraq will retaliate for the "heinous act." Tehran radio subsequently reported Iraqi long-range missile attacks on residential areas in Dezful and Andimeshk.

Meanwhile, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani dismissed Western threats to dispatch warships to control the Gulf, saying that there is "no room for the big powers to enter this region," IRNA reported.

In another development, Deputy Prime Minister Mirza Taheri announced that Iran is now able and willing to cap the two remaining leaking oil wells at Nowruz if Iraq promises not to attack the offshore oil complex, IRNA said.

Pakistan

As voting continued in Sind Province, a clash between police and antigovernment protesters left 30 demonstrators and 3 police dead, AFP reported. Other clashes were reported between supporters of various candidates in the local elections. First reports indicated that voter turnout was light to almost nonexistent where the antigovernment Movement for the Restoration of Democracy had called for a boycott, AFP said. Karachi radio asserted that voting in Sind continued in a peaceful and orderly fashion with a high turnout and only briefly mentioned reports of "minor clashes between supporters of the candidates."

Afghanistan

Describing the situation in Paktia Province as "tense and deteriorating," the Peshawar-based Afghan information center announced that rebel forces captured an important government military post in the province 20 September, according to SPA.

FBIS

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Further Materials on PLO-Syrian Dispute

'Escape From Syrian Siege'

JN291812 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] A Palestinian military spokesman has stated the following: All of the Fatah movement's forces have escaped from the Syrian siege in the Al-Jibab al-Humr area and from the 6-day armored cordon around them. These forces left the area as a result of a Palestinian decision made after the Syrian command refused to respond to all efforts in this regard. They insisted on besieging these forces with the aim of disarming them of their heavy and medium weapons and dispersing them.

The spokesman added: At exactly 0900 today all of our forces — with all of their weapons, vehicles, and equipment — had penetrated the strong armored cordon and were outside the siege area. The forces arrived in Tripoli after carrying out a well-rehearsed, extensive, and difficult maneuver about which the Syrian forces could do nothing. Our forces escaped from the siege, thus destroying the new link in the conspiracy against the Palestinian revolution and cause and foiling the trap which was laid for it.

The spokesman said: This heroic action will remain an eternal epic of Palestinian military action. The Syrian command was rendered senseless and prompted to thrust units of the special forces, infantry, and an armored brigade into the area where our forces were besieged. They confiscated civilian cars carrying administrative [words indistinct] and arrested the drivers. They also seized some administrative [words indistinct] left in the siege area.

MENA: Gandhi To Mediate

NC291849 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (MENA) — MENA has learned that India Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will play a mediation role between Syria and the PLO in her capacity as the present leader of the group of nonaligned countries. MENA learned that Fatah leader Khalid al-Hasan, during his meeting with her last night at UN Headquarters, asked Mrs Gandhi to assume this role.

'Arafat Addresses Forces

JN291745 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, accompanied by Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief, has made an inspection tour of Palestinian revolution forces in northern Lebanon. The brother commander in chief briefed the brother fighters on the latest political developments and the conspiracies against the Palestinian revolution.

The brother commander in chief also met with Fatah cadres in the north and briefed them on current events in the Lebanese arena, particularly the Syrian forces' siege of Fatah forces in Al-Hirmil. Brother Abu 'Ammar said: Immediately after the departure from Beirut, I warned against what is currently taking place in Al-Biqa' and the mountain. He added: The conspirators against our revolution are now revealing their true face and are confirming that the Fatah dissidents are only the trojan horse of the Arab conspiracy against our revolution. The U.S. naval vessels we are observing near the Lebanese shores did not come for the sake of Suq al-Gharb, but for bigger and more dangerous reasons.

Abu 'Ammar said: We now have the following priorities before us: first, preserving and strengthening the PLO in the face of all conspiracies against it; second, reinforcing and strengthening our military capabilities both at the contact lines with the Zionist enemy and abroad; third, establishing strong relations and ties with our steadfast people in our occupied land.

PFLP-GC Conference Urged

JN291756 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The official spokesman of the PFLP-GC's Provisional Command Committee has stated the following:

At a time when we needed Palestinian national unity to fight all attempts to undermine our national cause, and while the Provisional Command Committee was trying diligently to resume the democratic dialogue in order to examine and discuss our Front's situation, Jibril's men launched a campaign of oppression against our elements and cadres in our people's camps in Syria and Lebanon. This campaign culminated in the killing of two of our comrades in the Al-Baddawi camp area. Nevertheless, we exercised self-restraint so as not to spill Palestinian blood.

Then, on 27 September 1983, Jibril's men started a campaign of provocations that created a state of tension. The Provisional Command Committee tried to contain these provocations in order to prevent further complications, but Jibril's men escalated the situation by shelling our Al-Baddawi and Al-Barid camps with Grad missiles. Prompted by our masses' desire to end this tension and provocation in the region, the Provisional Command Committee decided to remove Jibril's men from the region. Our combatant groups took complete control of all the positions belonging to Jibril's men in the north.

The Provisional Command Committee would like to confirm that it was compelled to take this regrettable measure, as it wanted very much to avoid it. We would also like to confirm that the claim Jibril's men made that Fatah resorted to military action against them was a deception and an attempt to ignore the masses and military base rallying around the Provisional Command Committee, which can resort to military action if necessary [words indistinct].

While regretting what has taken place between the comrades in arms in the north, the Provisional Command Committee renews the call for a general conference of the PFLP-GC in order to achieve the objectives of reform and revolutionary change in the interest of our national cause and the future of our revolution and

people. It is a revolution until the liberation of the land and the individual.

Rockets Hit Tripoli Camps

JN291825 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The Al-Baddawi and Al-Barid refugee camps in northern Lebanon came under a barbaric heavy rocket attack aimed at innocent civilians there. A Palestinian military source announced that these rockets were fired from the area where the Syrian forces and the agent Jibril's group are stationed. One citizen was martyred, three others were wounded, and a house was demolished as a result of this shelling.

PFLP, DFLP Condemn Fighting

JN291851 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The Joint Command of the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] has called for democratic dialogue to settle all differences within the Palestinian ranks and to avoid the use of force in settling these differences. In a statement issued today following a lengthy meeting, the Joint Command announced its firm adherence to the PLO as a framework for Palestinian national action and affirmed that it will continue the struggle to achieve democratic reforms within the PLO. The Joint Command affirmed that confrontation of the imperialist challenge can be achieved only by bolstering the national ranks and deepening the alliance among the PLO, Syria, and the Lebanese Nationalist Forces.

In its statement, the Joint Command condemned the Palestinian internecine fighting and noted the seriousness of the current situation in light of the hostile U.S. military intervention.

Al-Fahum Statement

JN291923 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] [PNC] Speaker Khalid al-Fahum has made the following statement: After our Palestinian people, represented by all of the PLO institutions, condemned the internecine fighting; after the six-member committee and the PLO Central Council delegation were formed following the Council's recent meeting in Tunis that condemned clashes and resorting to arms and called for an immediate cease-fire; and after the intensified efforts were exerted to halt the internecine fighting and patch up the discord and solve differences within the Fatah movement, we were very sadly suprised by the renewal of Palestinian bloodshed. The PFLP-GC headquarters in Al-Baddawi camp was attacked yesterday without any reason or justification. This resulted in the martyrdom of 12 persons and the injury of several others.

This serious matter has taken place after the Lebanese masses, led by the National Salvation Front and the Amal Movement, made important achievements and realized heroic steadfastness for the sake of Lebanon's Arabism and getting rid of the Phalangist- U.S.-Zionist hegemony in favor of the Palestine question and Arab struggle. We had hoped that such an achievement would be an important factor in strengthening Palestinian national unity at a time when NATO forces and fleets are massed to undermine the Lebanese nationalist struggle, liquidate the Palestine question, and harm the steadfastness of Syria and the Arab nation.

Al-Fahum added: Thus, as speaker of the PNC and chairman of the si. -member committee, I denounce this massacre and call on everyone to halt these acts, which only serve the enemy camp. I assert our Palestinian people's rejection of such behavior.

Dissidents Attack Pro-'Arafat Camp

NC300941 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has received reports that clashes occurred today in the vicinity of the Al-Karamah camp, which was established in the Dayr 'Ammar area [word indistinct] between Jabal Turbul and the Al-Baddawi refugee camp. A group from the PFLP-GC attacked the Al-Karamah Camp, which belongs to Abu 'Ammar, killing a Fatah officer, injuring three Fatah members, and detaining an officer.

Palestinian-Soviet Friendship Society Meets

NC240854 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0500 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow — The Palestinian-Soviet friendship committee held an expanded meeting in the friendship office yesterday. The committee listened to a report on their activities and achievements in the past phase in the sphere of strengthening the relations of friendship between the two friendly peoples.

Vidotov [not further identified] made a statement in which he explained in detail the progress of the conference and focused on Brother Yasir 'Arafat's speech.

Soviet scholar Alimov delivered an address in which he lauded Brother Abu Ammar's speech and his attendance at the Geneva conference. He reiterated the last words in the brother commander in chief's speech: Finding a solution for the Middle East question is actually the key to solving this problem — a solution for it will bolster the march for a just peace in the world.

At the end of the meeting, Brother Rami Muhammad ash-Sha'ir delivered an address of gratitude to the peoples of the Soviet Union, its official and socialist institutions, for its support for the just cause.

USSR, PLO Envoys Hold Talks in Tunis 28 Sep

LD292133 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The Soviet Union reaffirms its support for the Palestinian people in their just struggle under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO. This affirmation was voiced

by the Soviet Ambassador to Tunis during his talks there yesterday with Bal'awi, the PLO representative in Tunisia. During the meeting the latest developments in the Arab region, especially regarding the Palestinian issue, were also discussed.

'Arafat on Soviet 'Hesitation' To Support PLO

LD291514 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1345 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Tunis, 29 Sep (SPA) — Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat has expressed regret at the lack of opportunity for a negotiated settlement of the Palestinian problem at present. In a statement published in today's Tunisian French language *La Presse*, 'Arafat said that the only settlement can be an international one, but in current circumstances there is no international unanimity. He added that while waiting for this the Palestinian resistance has a large program for the reorganization of the armed struggle inside the occupied territories.

'Arafat described the difficulties currently facing the Palestinian revolution as graver than at any time before. He said that the issue is not connected with a split in or a rebellion against the united framework of the Fatah movement, but with an attempt to destroy the PLO and to create a replacement organization. 'Arafat said that the hesitation and bewilderment that the Soviet Union is demonstrating toward supporting the Palestinian revolution require some time for the situation to become clear.

'Arafat Says Palestinians To Remain in Ash-Shuf

NC300749 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] In a statement to REUTER and *The New York Times* in Tripoli, Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] asserted that the Palestinian fighters will remain in the Ash-Shuf Mountains and 'Alayh, adding that he will allow them to attack the Zionist enemy forces in the region of the Al-Awwali River. In his statement, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: I am confident that Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt will not obstruct the path of the Palestinian fighters who struggle against the Israeli occupation. He stressed: I am also confident that Walid Junblatt will assist us.

'Arafat Sends Message to PDRY President

JN291816 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar sent a message to PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. A Palestinian source said that the message deals with the recent developments in the Arab region, especially the Lebanese and Palestinian arenas, and the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary plots against the Palestinian revolution. Brother 'Abbas Zaki, PLO representative in Aden and member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, conveyed the message to Brother Staff Brigadier General 'Ali 'Antar, first deputy prime minister.

Brother 'Ali 'Antar affirmed that the PDRY Cabinet is paying close attention to the course of developments in the region. He also expressed the PDRY's absolute and firm support for the Palestinian revolution under the leadership of the PLO in resisting all plots and plans aimed at undermining the struggle of our Palestinian people.

Brother 'Abbas Zaki expressed the appreciation of the Palestinian people and their armed revolution for the YSP's firm principled stand and absolute understanding of the development of events and also for the stand of the PDRY party and government in support of our people's just struggle to achieve their objectives to return to their homeland, exercise the right of self-determination, and establish their independent state under the leadership of the PLO.

PLO Central Council Reportedly To Meet 'Soon'

JN281850 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1745 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] An informed Palestinian source said in Tunis today that the PLO Central Council will meet soon to assess the situation following the failure of the mediation to settle the Syrian-Palestinian differences, the renewed tension in Syrian-Palestinian relations, and the continuing split within Fatah. The source did not reveal the date or venue of the meeting, but said that the meeting will certainly be held in an Arab state, probably Kuwait.

Qaddumi Meets French CP Leader George Marchais

JN262007 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO's Political Department, has met with George Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, to discuss the current situation in the Middle East.

Abu al-Lutf will later leave for New York to participate in the 38th session of the UN General Assembly. While in New York, Abu al-Lutf will meet with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson.

Group Claims To Have Killed Israeli Merchant

NC280848 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] An underground organization calling itself the 17 September Sabra and Shatila Group [jama'at as-sabi' 'ashar min aylul-sabra wa shatila] has claimed responsibility for the assassination of Israeli businessman (Abraham Leden) in Hamburg on 13 September.

Correction on 'Arafat, Al-Hirmil Forces Meeting

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "'Arafat Meets With Forces From Al-Hirmil" published in the 29 September Middle East & Africa *DailyReport*, page A 3, first paragraph, line three:

...met yesterday with the vanguards of our forces [tala'i' quwwatina] that succeeded in ... (adding words and supplying vernacular)

GULF AFFAIRS

Qatari-Iranian Plot To Kill GCC Leaders Foiled

NC291720 Paris AFP in English 1701 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Kuwait, Sep 29 (AFP) — The Iranian Government, helped by an unnamed Arab country, was responsible for a plot to blow up leaders of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in Qatar last month, the Kuwait daily *Al-Anba'* said today.

A Qatar citizen of Iranian origin was arrested following the discovery of a hidden supply of ground-air missiles and explosives which were to be used to attack a GCC meeting scheduled for early November in Qatar, *Al-Anba'* said, quoting a "senior Kuwait official".

The attack "aimed to kill all the leaders of the council (Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, and Oman)," the report said. The governments of all member-countries had been kept informed of the progress of the investigation, the report added.

Rumours that arms and explosives allegedly supplied by Libya had been found, and that several Qataris, including officials and members of the ruling family, had been arrested, have been rife in the Gulf, but there has been no official comment. However, an Information Ministry official told AFP that an "ordinary" citizen had been arrested for a "minor" affair that had "no connection with the GCC summit, a foreign country, or the ruling family".

According to some Bahraini sources, the plot was an internal affair within the ruling Al-Thani family, and was connected with the eviction of former amir, Ahmad, in 1972 by his cousin, the present Amir Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani.

Today's *Al-Anba'* report added that the inquiry had been confused at first because the arrested man made false accusations against Army officers who were arrested and then released. But it said about 10 "real accomplices" had now been arrested.

There is a sizeable minority of people of Iranian origin living in Qatar, and a direct air link between the two countries was reopened at the beginning of this year. Qatar suspended all permission for non-resident foreigners to enter the country at the beginning of September, to ensure security for the GCC conference.

Oman, PDRY To Establish Diplomatic Relations

GF300840 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0814 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Ash-Shariqah, 30 Sep (WAKH) — Today's issue of the Ash-Shariqah-based newspaper *Al-Khalij* reports that Oman and the PDRY will announce on 27 October the establishment of diplomatic relations. In addition, a joint communique will be issued which will be broadcast in the capitals of the two countries on the same day, coinciding with the first anniversary of the declaration of principles which was signed in Kuwait between the two countries and attended by UAE and Kuwaiti representatives.

Al-Khalij said the technical committee to delineate the border between Oman and the PDRY will hold its second meeting in Kuwait on 30 October and will be attended by UAE and Kuwaiti representatives. The committee held its first meeting in Abu Dhabi in December 1982.

KUWAIT

Ambassador, Eagleburger Discuss Relations

LD291809 Kuwait KUNA in English 1011 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, Sep 29 (KUNA) — Kuwait's Ambassador to the United States Shaykh Sa'ud Nasir as-Sabah met here Wednesday afternoon with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Political Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger to discuss bilateral and regional issues of importance to the two countries.

Emerging from the one-hour meeting with the State Department's third-ranking official, the Kuwaiti ambassador expressed satisfaction with the talks and with the strong relations that bind the two countries. "We can say that any problems that we might have had between the two countries are now behind us," Shaykh Sa'ud told KUNA. He did not go into any details. In addition to bilateral issues, the discussions also focused on the conflict between Iran and Iraq, the situation in Lebanon, and the overall Middle East crisis.

The meeting took place hours after the State Department issued a strongly-worded statement voicing grave concern over Iran's renewed threat to restrict shipping through the Arabian Gulf. This was the second meeting that the Kuwaiti ambassador has held with senior State Department officials in recent weeks. On September 16, Shaykh Sa'ud also met with Deputy Assistant Secretary of State James Placke.

Shaykh Sa'ud is expected to fly to New York Thursday to brief Kuwait's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad on the outcome of Wednesday's State Department discussions. Shaykh Sabah is scheduled to address the General Assembly Thursday afternoon, when he is expected to outline Kuwait's stand on regional and international issues.

Foreign Minister Addresses UN on Current Issues

LD301119 Kuwait KUNA in English 1015 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] United Nations, Sep 30 (KUNA) — Foreign Affairs Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad of Kuwait said Thursday the solution of the Palestinian problem remains unattainable so long as Israel enjoys unlimited American support. Shaykh Sabah, addressing the General Assembly here Thursday evening, called upon the United States take a "balanced look" at the Palestinian question. "Any outlook which is unbalanced may threaten the security and interests of a great number of the nations of the world," Shaykh Sabah told the 158-nation UN body.

Not only has Israel ignored all United Nations resolutions, U.S. financial, military, and moral support has turned it into "an instrument of American strategy in the region at the expense of the legitimate interests and the historic rights of the rest of the

region's nations," Shaykh Sabah said. "It has been obvious that, so long as the United States is conferring this kind of immunity on Israel and protecting it from the implementation of the international will, the solution of the Palestinian question will remain unattainable," the Kuwaiti official said.

On Lebanon, Shaykh Sabah said the United Nations bears a primary responsability in restoring security and stability by "deterring the Zionist entity and forcing it to withdraw from the Lebanese territories", and it should refrain from supporting it with more arms and providing it with a political cover to its practices.

Shaykh Sabah paid tribute to the efforts of Saudi Arabia which succeeded in bringing the parties to the negotiating table, but he appealed to the international community for support and help to restore life, stability and security to Lebanon.

Turning to the conflict between Iran and Iraq, he deplored the lack of success of international efforts that have been made to stop the war, including an initiative by the Gulf Cooperation Council. While welcoming Iraq's acceptance and concurrence with all peace initiatives, Shaykh Sabah said Kuwait expresses hope that Iran follows suit. "The cause of peace and security in any part of the world is indivisible, and nations of the world cannot watch that danger, which threatens the peace and security of the world, continue and [word indistinct] without taking a common action to stop the war," Shaykh Sabah said. "Kuwait feels that the big powers and the Security Council have a certain responsibility to take a quick and serious action to stop this war," he said.

Discussing the Gulf Cooperation Council, Shaykh Sabah stressed the consensus and unity of purpose of the member-states, and said in a short time it has become an important and effective instrument in the political and economic fields, and the results are beginning to show clearly in the region.

On the question of Afghanistan, Shaykh Sabah said Kuwait would like to see an end to foreign intervention so that the Muslim people there can enjoy its independence. "We look forward to the success of the United Nations efforts to bring back normal life to Afghanistan," he said.

As for the situation in South Africa, Shaykh Sabah noted the concern of the international community with this issue, as witnessed by repeated recommendations and resolutions by the Security Council and other UN bodies. "Kuwait confirms its support to and solidarity with the right of the black majority in South Africa in its [word indistinct] struggle against policies of discrimination and apartheid, and affirms its support to and solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO," he said.

Turning to the state of the world economy, Shaykh Sa'bah blamed the economic policy practices by the advanced countries for the deterioration in the less developed parts of the world. The industrialised countries, he said, tend to solve their problems "with an individualistic spirit and in isolation from the interests of the international community" and ignore the interaction of an integrated economic international relations. Shaykh Sabah warned the advanced countries against continuing these practices which, he said, threaten to lead to the collapse of the international economic system as well as confrontations between countries. For this reason, Shaykh Sabah urged the advanced countries to resume global negotiations which he said would constitute the framework for the creation of the new world economic order.

Shaykh Sabah explained that the world's economic problems have strained the oil markets and left the OPEC countries in a situation where they cannot accept new financial commitments. The increasing cost of development, coupled with the reduction of revenues have, in some countries, led to severe balance of payments deficits, he said. For that reason, Kuwait thinks no new financial institutions should be created, Shaykh Sabah said, and he recommended reforming the present apparatus in such a way as to enable it to meet the new changes in the world economy. Nevertheless, Shaykh Sabah said, Kuwait is fully aware of its responsibilities toward strengthening economic cooperation among developing nations.

OMAN

King Husayn Departs After Private Visit

GF291424 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of fraternal Jordan, and his wife, Her Majesty Queen Nur Husayn, left the country today after concluding a 3-day private visit with his brother, His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id.

SAUDI ARABIA

Prince Bandar, Reagan Discuss Lebanese Events

LD292015 Riyadh SPA in English 1946 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, Sep 29, SPA — Prince Bandar ibn Sultan met at the Oval Office here today with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. After the 20-minute meeting, White House spokesman Larry Speakes issued the following statement: "The two exchanged views — Prince Bandar of course presented the views of His Majesty King Fahd. It was an overview of the Middle East situation as it stands now, and in particular the cease-fire in Lebanon. The President praised the prince for his constructive and tireless diplomatic efforts, and the major role he played in bringing about a cease-fire in Lebanon. The President and the prince discussed the next steps that must be taken in Lebanon, and they agreed that our country and the Saudi Arabian Government must work together.

"The prince told the President the airport in Beirut would reopen — as he had discussed with the Syrian Government. The prince told the President about the airport at 9:50 am, and at 10:41 am (EST) an airliner coming from Saudi Arabia landed in Beirut. So, we can see the prince is good on his word," he added.

Calls Syrian Stand 'Correct'

LD292236 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2150 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, 29 Sep (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, the Kingdom's ambassador to Washington, declared that the Kingdom supports denying the United Nations a role in supervising the cease-fire in Lebanon.

Prince Bandar, in a statement following his meeting tonight with American President Ronald Reagan, described Syria's objection to UN observers as correct. He said there is no mention of UN observers in the cease-fire agreement. Prince Bandar warned that if the cease-fire agreement does not last, Lebanon will be exposed to partition.

UAE

Nepalese King Departs After 3-day Visit

GF291311 Doha QNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Sep (QNA) — Nepalese King Bir Bikram Shah Dev Birendra left Abu Dhabi today for his country after a 3-day private visit to the UAE. During his visit the king met with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan, who welcomed the king's proposal to declare his country as a region of peace to carry out the international desire to achieve peace and security in Asia and the world.

PDRY

Chairman Receives Andropov Policy Statement

GF291419 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Colonel 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received the Soviet charge d'affaires in Aden. The charge d'affaires handed him an important statement from Comrade Yuriy Andropov, the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, describing the position of the Soviet leadership on the current international situation and the Soviet Union's policy, which is designed to preserve and reinforce peace and to ensure detente, curb the arms race, and expand and promote cooperation among countries. The statement also refuted the current military policy adopted by the U.S. Government in international affairs, which constitutes a serious threat to international peace, and is an attempt by the U.S. Government to hegemonize the world without caring about the interests of other countries and nations.

Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar expressed the support of the PDRY party and state for all the Soviet peaceful initiatives and its continuous efforts to avert the danger of the arms race the proliferation of nuclear weapons, which threaten the safety and security of all peoples of the world. He also stressed that the positions of the Soviet Union are respected and appreciated by all the peace-loving people, since these positions do not only serve the interests of the Soviet Union, but also serve all of humanity.

'Ali Nasir Muhammed, Andropov Meet in Moscow

For Soviet reportage on the meeting between 'Ali Nasir Muhammed, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party, general secretary of the Supreme People's Council, and Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, including discussion on the Middle East situation, mutual relations, and U.S. policy, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 30 September Soviet Union *Daily Report*.

YAR

President Receives Yasir 'Arafat's Message

GF291804 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and secretary general of the General People's Congress, has received a written message from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on relations between the Yemeni and the Palestinian revolutions, the current Arab situation, and the recent developments on the Arab arena, particularly the (?Palestinian) arena.

'First Official' Mubarak-King Hassan II Meeting

NC292106 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] President Husni Mubarak and Moroccan King Hassan II held a 1-hour meeting tonight in the Plaza Hotel, the headquarters of King Hassan II in New York. After the meeting King Hassan bade farewell to President Mubarak and accompanied him from the seventh floor to the door of the hotel. This meeting is the first official meeting between President Mubarak and King Hassan II.

President Husni Mubarak described his meeting with King Hassan II as a friendly meeting during which bilateral relations, the questions of interest to the area, and international problems in general were discussed. An official statement was issued on President Mubarak's meeting with King Hassan. The statement said that President Mubarak met with His Majesty King Hassan II during the dinner banquet which Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi held yesterday. During the dinner they agreed on today's meeting during which they discussed the Palestinian issue, and the various problems faced by the Arab nation.

It is worth noting that King Hassan II had sent Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta to Egypt some time ago, and that there have been firm relations of friendship linking President Mubarak and King Hassan II since the president was vice president.

President Husni Mubarak is scheduled to deliver a speech later tonight at the U.S. Council on Foreign Relations in New York. His excellency is also expected to meet with the leaders of the nonaligned states. Afterward President Husni Mubarak will go to Washington where the summit discussions begin between him and U.S. President Ronald Reagan tomorrow.

Mubarak Council on Foreign Relations Speech

NC300006 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2236 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this evening made a speech to the Council on Foreign Relationsin New York.

The following is the text of the speech that the president made in English:

Mr Chairman: I thank you for your kind words and for the warm welcome that has been accorded me. To me, it has become a habit to meet with you on any occasion on which I visit New York to strengthen our comprehension of the current events and to seek practical solutions for the existing issues. As you know, I prefer to talk in a frank and direct method. It is only with such a method that we can benefit from the exchange of opinions and viewpoints.

On the other hand, we understand how complicated and difficult political issues are. Consequently, there are no easy solutions for these issues. Furthermore, any practical solution of necessity includes numerous considerations and several conflicting factors. Our task is to sort out these factors into categories and to try to group the factors which might result in the achievement of progress. Therefore, I suggest concentrating on the principal issues in the Middle East. At this point, we find specific issues that are characterized by extreme difficulty and intricacy which makes it difficult to remedy these issues. This is because of many reasons.

1. The area is witnessing rapid changes in several directions within the framework of modernization. The conflict between old and new assumes a sharp and violent character in centuries old societies. Some people are inclined against modernization that they consider a destruction of authenticity and tradition. Nevertheless, the majority realizes the need for change, and this necessitates a major social and economic transformation within a short span of time.

2. In view of the strategic importance that the Middle East enjoys, this importance attracts the states that seek military, political, or economic advantages. This quest for advantage leads to foreign intervention and to the creation of spheres of influence. Naturally, these conditions make the situation more complicated because international factors become enmeshed in regional dimensions.

For us to understand the Middle East situation better, it is imperative that we remove a number of mistaken concepts that darken the image and that distort the truth. These mistaken concepts are:

1. The existence of an identity of interests between the United States and any state in the Middle East. It is wrong to think with this concept. I emphasize that many states in the area are bound to the United States by common interests in specific fields. There is a good deal of good intentions waiting for the United States in many places in the area, although these good intentions have eroded for some time. But this does not mean that there is, in fact, a general consensus on the common interests. It follows that the United States cannot be totally biased toward a specific state while it is mapping out its Middle East policy.

2. A second myth says that the best solution to the Middle East problem is to leave it without a solution. This pattern of thinking is based on two wrong beliefs:

a. There is a specific problem which, it is clear, is impossible to solve.

b. Time alone will provide solutions to the complicated problems.

It is clear that both beliefs are wrong. It is possible to solve all problems if there is a determination to solve them. Prior to President as-Sadat's peace tour with the support of the Egyptian people, very few of us believed that peace between the Arabs and Israel was an impossible dream. [as received]

Despite this, President as-Sadat began a new era through his perseverance, vision and courage. On the other side, the passage of time is not necessarily a helpful factor. In fact, time might make a solution more difficult and less likely.

The pivotal point here is the Palestinian problem; it is gaining

new dimensions daily. It is sufficient here to refer to the Israeli settlement policy and its serious consequences. This policy is undermining the entire peace process and it is casting doubts on the Israeli intentions.

The continuation of the Israeli military occupation of the West Bank and Gaza sector is continuously causing new complications and it is deepening the feelings of enmity between the Arabs and Israelis. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon which is a result of the Palestinian problem, which remains unsolved, confirms this assumption. The invasion has not made us approach in a bigger way the achievement of a peaceful settlement. On the contrary it has placed new obstacles along the path of peace. The negative and harmful consequences of the invasion are not confined to the Arabs alone. Israel itself is suffering from them and so is the U.S. credibility. Therefore, the passage of time is an obstacle in the path of peace. The modern history of the Middle East, as some observers said, is a chain of the missed opportunities.

3. There is another myth which says that the Arab world's weakness and division is in the interests of the United States.

This myth assumes that such a situation creates a greater degree of dependence on the United States and that it is easier to deal with the Arabs as individuals rather than deal with them as a united front. The fact is, however, that the Arabs division creates more instability and tension in the region and it will definitely affect the flow of petroleum to the West. On the other side, it opens the door for foreign interference, a matter which does not serve the U.S. interests. A strong Arab front — and I am speaking here about unity of purpose and not constitutional unity — will provide a real opportunity for cooperation on the basis of equality and mutal respect.

4. The continuation of the Iran-Iraq war might serve the U.S. interests.

It is assumed this war of attrition, that has just entered its 4th year, might be a positive devleopment because it weakens two regimes that do not harbor amity for the United States. Since the war exhausts their resources and consumes their energies, they cannot direct their animosity to the West. Prolonging the war will sooner or later result in the fall of one or both governments. All these assumptions are mistaken. I am fully convinced that it (?is not) in the U.S. interest (?to see) tension rising in the Gulf; it is an important (?area). The security and stability of this area bears a direct impact on the prosperity of the industrialized world in this period of the economic crisis [words indistinct] good that this area — that is sensitive to foreign interference — should be transformed. Causing the social and political system of the Gulf states to collapse will definitely spread to the neighboring states in Asia and Africa.

5. The establishment of a Palestinian entity is a detrimental thing for the West. It is usually said that this entity will definitely be an obdurate one [words indistinct] the United States. Again I say that this assumption is not (?correct) because it disregards the reality of the Palestinian people. Most of the Palestinians who will set up this entity now reside in the West Bank and the Gaza sector.

Those who are well experienced with the political map there know that the majority of the (?residents) of the occupied territories are moderates who believe in a peaceful settlement and in (?peaceful) coexistence with Israel. They have not hesitated to proclaim their stance. They prefer to establish amicable relations with all the states. Furthermore, the Palestinian entity will face an enormous task, that is, reconstruction and repatriation. It will be imperative for this entity to establish close ties with the moderate Arab states that are in a position that allows them to help them in this entity. These factors strongly favor the establishment of a moderate Palestinian entity.

The United States (?is required) to exert more energy to help the efforts for development in the Middle East. The establishment of security here does not only require providing capital and credit facilities but what is more important is enabling the states in this region to assimilate modern technology and introduce it in the production system. Furthermore, the U.S. aid programs must be directed toward helping these states to produce and export more rather than to just consume and to import. In other words, the funds earmarked for aid must be allocated to production more than just being allocated to the mere import of commodities. These funds must noticeably contribute toward the mechnization of agriculture and the modernization of industry. This is the essence of friendship and fraternity.

I am confident that many of you hold the same opinions and ideas. I am also confident that you will do your utmost to transform these ideas into deeds and actions. It will only then be possible to restore peace, justice, and stability to this region which is torn asunder by conflicts. I will only then be possible also for happiness to return to these innocent souls and will it be possible for the peoples of the regions to realize their most cherished aspirations.

After President Mubarak's speech at the Council of Foreign Relations, a discussion took place between him and the Council's members. In addition to the president, the meeting was attended by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Ambassador Ahmad Tawfiq, Egypt's representative at the United Nations.

'Ali Reports on Mubarak-Shultz Meeting

NC291609 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali announced that the partial Israeli withdrawal to the Al-Awwali River in Lebanon, and its continuation, will lead to the partitioning of Lebanon. 'Ali said that Egypt calls on Israel to draw up a timetable for withdrawal from the Lebanese territories. In a meeting with Egyptian press, radio and television representatives, 'Ali said that President Mubarak emphasized during his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at dawn today Cairo tome, 0100 New York time, the need to preserve the cease-fire in Lebanon, and achieve national conciliation and the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, so as to enbale the legitimate government to extend its authority throughout Lebanon.

'Ali said that President Mubarak underlined to the U.S. secretary the necessity of pressing ahead with the Palestinian issue without any further delay, because this factor has become a prominent one in shaping the course of the Palestinian issue in view of Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories which include increasing the number of settlements and expanding the present settlements. 'Ali added that Shultz has stressed to President Mubarak the concurrence of U.S. Administration with the Egyptian viewpoint in this respect. His excellency pointed out that the U.S. Administration still adheres to the Reagan initiative and that the Palestinian autonomy talks should not be confined to Egypt, the United States and Israel, but that Jordan should also join them as a party to the negotiations. 'Ali pointed out that Egypt will not take part in the negotiations by itself in the future unless other parties, like Jordan and the Palestinians, take part as well.

Dealing with U.S.-Egyptian relations, 'Ali said that President Mubarak discussed with Secretary Shultz the economic and military relations between the two countries, and that there is a manifest understanding on the U.S. side to consolidate this cooperation.

President Mubarak will hold today a series of meetings with leaders of the delegations taking part in the UN General Assembly meetings. Mubarak is scheduled to deliver a speech to the Council on Foreign Relations in New york. Mubarak will then leave for Washington tonight to start Egyptian-U.S. summit talks tomorrow, Friday.

'Ali N.Y. Statement to Egyptian Newsmen

NC291739 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1635 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (MENA) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has said that the stances of the United States and Egypt on the Lebanese problem are analogous, and that the two sides believe that a continued ceasefire is needed to facilitate the achievement of national reconciliation. They also believe in the need for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon because the continued stay of these forces means continued foreign interference in Lebanon.

In a statement to Egyptian newsmen today, the Egyptian foreign minister distinguished between the Israeli presence in Lebanon and the Syrian presence there, saying that the Israeli presence was the result of an invasion of Lebanese territories.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali called for the need for Israel to draw up a fixed timetable for its pullout from Lebanon. He said that the departure of the Israeli forces from Lebanon would make room for the departure of the Syrian forces as well, especially as the legitimate Government in Lebanon has asked for their departure. In this regard Kamal Hasan 'Ali emphasized the need that the withdrawal process should start with the departure of the Israeli forces.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali stressed the need to activate the Palestinian issue quickly without further loss of time. He said: We well understand the importance of the time factor in its solution, particularly in light of the Israeli practices in the West Bank, the increase in the number of settlements there in addition to the expansion of the current settlements and the building of new quarters in them — a matter which affirms the need for expediting the solving of the question. He affirmed that the Lebanese issue should not under any circumstances eclipse the Palestinian issue.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the U.S. Administration has affirmed its adherence to the Reagan initiative.

Regarding U.S.-Egyptian relations, Kamal Hasan 'Ali explained that an atmosphere of full understanding is governing these relations and that the U.S. Administration and Congress fully understand the Egyptian economic and military requirements. He added that President Mubarak's visit to the United States supports this trend.

In his statement Kamal Hasan 'Ali dealt with the second meeting which the nonaligned leaders will hold today in conjunction with the UN General Assembly meetings, and he said that these meetings provide the opportunity for personal meetings which will break the ice between these states. He pointed out that these meetings are not official, do not have a timetable, or a limit as to who attends them.

He said that these meetings are not confined to the nonaligned leaders and that a great number of leaders of the northern states, the Atlantic states and eastern states are participating in them.

On President Mubarak's meeting with Indira Gandhi yesterday, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that basically the area's problems were discussed during that meeting.

'Ali Meets Pakistani, PRC Foreign Ministers

NC291828 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali held a meeting today in New york with Pakistan's foreign minister and then with the PRC's foreign minister within the framework of Egyptian diplomatic moves to explain the Egyptian viewpoint regarding the Palestinian issue and the conditions in Lebanon.

In the meeting with the two ministers, 'Ali reviewed the international stances, the current developments between East and West and the means to consolidate bilateral relations.

Foreign Minister 'Ali To Visit Iraq in November

NC300642 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, 30 Sep (MENA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, will visit Iraq in November. In today's edition, *Al-Ahram* says the visit is in reply to the visit to Egypt last summer of Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Interior Minister on Political Opposition

PM291340 Cairo Akhbar al-Yawm in Arabic 24 Sep 83 pp 1, 3, 14

[Interview with Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha by 'Abd al-'Ati Hamid in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: It has been claimed that the Interior Ministry announced the recent cases in order to pave the way for an extension of the Emergency Law for a third time.

Answer: First of all, this reasoning is absolutely unrealistic, because it is inconceivable that the security department would fabricate a case or a movement and attribute to it handpicked people. Furthermore, in all the cases uncovered recently the accused persons were referred to the prosecution service along with the evidence found in their possession. A large number of the accused then made detailed confessions to the prosecution organs confirming the results of the surveillance and investigations carried out by the security departments. Add to all this the fact that the three cases in question are not the only ones referred to the prosecution service in the past 2 years. Since last October, when the Emergency Law was extended for another year, around a dozen cases, including these three, have been referred to the prosecution. They all relate to underground activity which, if its foundations had been completed, could have led to violent or terrorist operations. However, having learned the lesson of 6 October, the security authorities had to develop their surveillance methods, in order to be able to thwart in advance and to deny opportunities to the groups or organizations which adopt secret methods and believe in violence and terrorism.

Question: You have mentioned that there have been 12 cases since last October and that some of these have not been made public. What are these cases, and why have they not been publicized?

Answer: All I can say now about this is that they are cases in which organizational methods were used in the early stages, and they could have developed and perfected their foundations or resources. I must here say that in that period there were movements by certain organizations in an attempt to create anarchy and terrorism in Egypt, as the three cases uncovered recently indicate. In these cases the foreign element played a part in the direction, planning, and financing of these movements, as in the two most serious cases in Egypt back in the seventies and very early eighties. I am referring to the military sedition and Al-Jihad cases. In both cases the top leadership was not Egyptian but came from foreign political circles.

Question: Is the Emergency Law really necessary, and how does it serve security?

Answer: The Emergency Law's advantage in terms of security is that it gives the security authorities the ability to move quickly. It is similar to the permanent anti-terrorism laws in other states which believe in democracy and human rights such as West Germany, Britain, Italy, and France.

Question: Frankly, Minister, it has been claimed that under this law you can do what you like. Has this law not been used against any ordinary citizen with no political terrorist intentions?

Answer: I challenge anyone who claims that the Emergency Law has been used in any field other than combating terrorism.

Question: Against how many people has the Emergency Law been invoked since 6 October last?

Answer: The number of people against whom the Emergency Law has been used since 6 october is about 391, in addition to the 141 people referred to the prosecution on specific charges, as I have said in the past. The Emergency Law was invoked to block the progress of groups trying to initiative organized activity and violence.

Question: That leads us to another important point. Frankly, it is being said these days that the state security authorities torture detainees to make them confess.

Answer: This claim is untrue. It was made in relation to the communist group captured recently. To give you a practical answer and to avoid talking in a vacuum, here is a report on the confessions of the accused. The prosecution organs asked 15 detainees whether or not they had been pressured, coerced, or tortured. Eleven of them completely denied that they had ben subjected to any pressure or coercion. Four said that they were pressured. Prosecution interrogation and medical examination of three of them showed that they had no injuries whatsoever.

At any rate, I want to assure every Egyptian that the security department does not resort to coercion or torture. We believe in strong evidence in every case. When there is strong evidence against a defendant, there is no need for torture or coercion.

Question: Is it true that you have met with [WAFD Party Leader] Fu'ad Siraj ad-Din?

Answer: Yes, I met him to emphasize to him a principle which must now prevail in Egypt. That principle is that we are all subject to the law of the land and that nobody should try to impose any attitude by force. Law and legality are Egypt's present and future way of achieving stability, democracy, progress, security, and safety. The two principles are the basis of everything, and all Egyptians must ward off all the dangers which threaten the future of every Egyptian and the democracy we all treasure.

Question: What would your attitude — that is the Interior Ministry's attitude — be if the courts allowed the return of the WAFD Party?

Answer: Justice has the final word. This has been the regime's attitude in all its policies.

Question: What is the position of the WAFD Party now?

Answer: As far as the security departments are concerned, it does not legally exist.

Studies on Bill To Combat Terrorism To Begin
NC261829 Cairo MENA in English 1755 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, Sept. 26 (MENA) — Egypt will begin this year studies for a bill to combat armed terrorism. Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs Mukhtar Hani said in an interview with the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY that the studies would refer to similar laws applied by democratic countries like Britain, West Germany and Italy.

If the bill is adopted by the People's Assembly in its forthcoming session, he said, the government would terminate the state of emergency and cancel the martial law. He added that the government was faced by two options: Either to maintain martial law or to legislate a new law focused on combatting armed terrorism. The government chose the second option, he said.

Mubarak Greets PRC Leaders on Anniversary
NC301009 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0855 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, 30 Sep (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak sent the following cable of congratulations to PRC President Li Xiannian and State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang on the occasion of the foundation of the PRC:

I am pleased to send to Your Excellencies my heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the foundation of your republic. The achievements that the friendly Chinese people have accomplished in the various fields are a brilliant work that we highly appreciate and admire.

We also commend your just stand on the Middle East issue and your support for our efforts to establish security and peace in this important part of the world. I am confident that the close relations that link our peoples will further develop in the interest of our two friendly peoples and in the service of world peace and security. I wish you continued health and happiness, and the friendly Chinese people progress and prosperity.

Ghali Meets With Iraqi Diplomat 27 September
NC271340 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1235 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, 27 Sep (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today received Ambassador Samir Najm, head of the Iraqi interests section in Cairo, who arrived in Cairo 2 days ago.

Following the meeting, the first to be held since relations were suspended following the Baghdad summit resolutions, Ambassador Najm said the meeting was within the context of the agreement reached between Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Iraqi Deputy PrimeMinister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz on the need to give an impetus to bilateral relations.

He added that the Iraqi Information Ministry under secretary will pay a visit to Cairo in October and that an Iraqi cultural week will be held during the same month within the framework of promoting relations between the two countries in the various fields.

Ghali Comments on Reagan Plan, Ties With USSR
GF291610 Doha QNA in Arabic 1150 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Doha, 29 Sep (QNA) — In an interview published in today's issue of the Qatari paper *Ar-Rayah*, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali noted that the Egyptian diplomacy believes in the need to concentrate and to shed light on the Palestinian issue, since this is the basic issue. He indicated that a new danger lies in freezing this issue, in ignoring it, and in the lessened concern about this issue as demonstrated by the international community.

On U.S. President Reagan's Middle East initiative he said that despite its defects, it is of limited interest in that it expresses the United States' readiness — according to the initiative — to play a basic role in the solution of the Palestinian issue. This is why Egypt insists on providing a new momentum for this initiative, despite the difficult circumstances that engulf this initiative particularly since Israel has succeeded in scuttling it during the past 2 years or more through its aggression against Lebanon.

On his views with regard to means of providing momentum for the Reagan initiative, the Egyptian minister said that this can be attained through an agreement between the Jordanian Government and the PLO. He pointed out that attaining such an accord will provide facilities for Egyptian diplomacy so that it can participate with Jordanian diplomacy in new negotiations in the direction of ensuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and of restoring Arab territories.

Answering a question on Eygpt's views toward the Soviet role in the Middle East issue, he said that his country realizes well that the crisis in the region has dimensions other than those of the cold war. That is why this crisis can be solved only through employing the U.S. and Soviet wills. The Egyptian minister also referred to the Egyptian-Soviet relations, stressing that they have actually been ameliorated. He expressed hope that this improvement will be promoted and that the exchange of ambassadors between the two countries will be completed within the next few months.

Armed Forces Military Communique No 1,232

JN291644 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Communique No 1,232 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 29 September 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The brave soldiers of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah are continuing their valiant defense of cherished Iraq, asserting their heroic determination to repulse the criminal Khomeyniite aggression and crush the expansionist aggressors. The results of the activities carried out yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Throughout today our bold air force aircraft carried out successful and intensive raids against the enemy positions and troop concentrations in the northern and central sectors of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits and inflicting large losses in men, equipment, and vehicles on the enemy units. Fires and columns of smoke were seen billowing from the areas where the enemy concentrations and positions were hit. All of our brave pilots returned safely to base with their aircraft, praise be to God.

2. Three were killed, and one infantry position and one hardware stockpile were destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

3.Three were killed in the northern sector of the battlefield.

4. Two vehicles were destroyed in the Maysan sector.

5. Two hardware stockpiles were destroyed and set on fire east of Basra.

6. Today the clique of evil and rancor in Iran shelled Basra, Mandali, and the (Shandari) area, which belongs to Sayyid Sadiq, with artillery. Sixteen civilians were martyred and 31 others were wounded in the (Shandari) area, and some civilian establishments in Basra and Mandali were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 September 1983

Iran Given Warning

JN291956 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Sep (INA) — Iraq announced tonight that it will be forced to reply in a manner that will make Iranian public opinion angrier at the action committed by the suspect criminal regime. Stating this tonight, an Iraqi military spokesman added that the Iranian enemy has gone too far in its aggression and continued shelling Iraqi towns and civilian establishments. The latest aggression was committed today when the enemy shelled the village of (Shandari), which belongs to the town of Sayyid Sadiq in northern Iraq, with heavy artillery. This shelling resulted in the martyrdom of 16 citizens, including 2 children, and the wounding of 31 others, including 15 children and some women.

The spokesman indicated that the Iranian enemy has taken advantage of Iraq's self-restraint, patience, and placement of the humanitarian side above all other factors that call for evil and for speedy and irresponsible reactions. He announced that the Iraqi Armed Forces will be forced to protect Iraq and its sovereignty and security and to safeguard the safety and security of its people. The following is the text of the military spokesman's statement:

A military spokesman has stated the following.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The Iranian enemy has gone too far in its aggression and continued its shelling of our towns and civilian establishments. The latest heinous act was committed today when it used heavy artillery to shell the village of (Shandari), which belongs to Sayyid Sadiq in the northern area [of Iraq]. The shelling led to the martyrdom of 16 citizens, including 2 children, and the wounding of 31 others, including 15 children and some women. The enemy has thus exploited our ability to exercise self-restraint and patience, and to place the humanitarian side above all other factors that call for evil and for speedy and irresponsible reactions.

In view of this inhuman, illegal stand which is condemned by all humanitarian and ethical norms and criteria, we find ourselves forced to reply in a way and manner that will make Iranian public opinion even angrier at this deed by the suspect criminal regime. We also find ourselves forced to protect Iraq and its sovereignty and security and to safeguard the safety and security of its people. The leaders of the Iranian regime and their arch charlatan will know what kind of capability great Iraq possesses. He who warns is excused.

29 September 1983

Saddam Husayn Receives Japanese Premier's Envoy

JN291129 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Sep (INA) — President Saddam Husayn today received Nakayama, the Japanese foreign minister's adviser and personal envoy of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. During the meeting, they discussed cordial relations between Iraq and Japan and the spheres of cooperation. They also discussed the Iraqi-Iranian war, future expectations, issues related to the Arab Gulf's security, and cooperation between Iraq and Japan to achieve peace in the region. Dr Sa'dun Hamadi, minister of state at the presidency, and the Japanese ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting. The Japanese envoy arrived here yesterday.

Ramadan Receives Japanese Envoy

JN291508 Baghdad INA in English 1340 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad Sep 29, INA —Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan met here today with Japanese prime minister's envoy, the advisor to Japan's Foreign Ministry, Yoshihiro Nakayama.

Mr. Ramadan briefed the Japanese envoy on Iraq's economic situation and said Iraq has passed the difficult situation when the Iranians and those collaborating with them attempted to besiege iraq economically after they failed to achieve their aims militarily.

Ramadan said Nakayama's visit would contribute in developing bilateral cooperation and consultation on matters of importance to the region, including the Iraq-Iran war.

Ramadan said at the time Iraq endeavours to end the war by all available means, it also doubles its defensive capabilities to bring all Iranian attempts to hurt Iraq's sovereignty into failure.

The Japanese envoy highly evaluated Iraq's policy to achieve peace and continue implementing its development plans. He expressed his country's wish and that of the Japanese companies to expand their contribution in the development projects in Iraq.

Tariq 'Aziz Meets Pakistani Counterpart at UN

JN291239 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met in the United Nations today with Pakistani Foreign Affairs Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan. During the meeting, the two sides discussed ways of promoting bilateral relations and reviewed the latest developments in the Arab region.

Tariq 'Aziz explained in detail the developments of the Iranian aggression against Iraq and the Iraqi people's readiness to defend their borders.

The Pakistani minister reiterated his country's support for Iraq's efforts to end the war peacefully, stressing the relations of friendship between the two countries.

'Aziz Comments on Mubarak's Speech at UN

NC290641 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Excerpt] In statements to the radio team in New York, a number of Arab and world personalities said President Mubarak's speech was very important and expressed the hopes of the Third World countries.

Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, made the following statement to the radio team:

[Begin recording] I was very pleased to listen to President Husni Mubarak's speech, particularly to the paragraph that touched on the situation in the Arab region in general and on the continuing Iranian aggression against Iraq in particular. This reflects Egypt's pan-Arab and responsible stand on this issue. I highly appreciate this stand. [end recording]

King Husayn, Queen Nur Return to Amman
JN291653 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur returned to the homeland today from Oman following a tour of Pakistan, the PRC, the Republic of Korea, Japan, Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand.

During this tour, His Majesty King Husayn held talks with the heads of these states on the Middle East situation; international issues of common interest; and economic, trade, and technical cooperation between Jordan and these states.

Their majesties were received at the airport by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Princess Tharwat, Princess 'Alyah, the prime minister, the speaker of the National Consultative Council, the deputy Senate president, the court minister, the chief chamberlain, the ministers, a number of the state's civilian and military officials, and the ambassadors of the states that their majesties visited.

The accompanying delegation of Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; Staff Lieutenant General Ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; and Dr Hanna 'Awdah, chairman of the National Planning Council, also returned with their majesties.

Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur left Muscat this afternoon following a 3-day visit to Oman. They were seen off at the airport by His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and a number of ministers.

Al-As'ad Reads Chamber of Deputies' Statement

NC291607 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] At the end of the expanded parliamentary meeting today, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies Kamil al-As'ad read the statement issued by the meeting and then answered reporters' questions. Speaker al-As'ad said:

[Begin recording] On the basis of the parliamentary document, which was unanimously approved by the Chamber of Deputies at its session on 27 April 1972 [year as heard] and which includes the bases and foundations on which a united, sovereign, and democratic Lebanon must be established, insisting on the unity of Lebanon — land, people, and institutions — and on confronting the partition plot at this very serious stage, the Chamber of Deputies records and declares the following:

1. The cease-fire must be immediately accompanied by implementing the primary national demand — the deployment of the Lebanese Army in the areas which Israel has vacated; that is, Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh. This is on the basis of the principle of giving priority to the liberation of the land over any other issue. The Lebanese have unanimously approved this principle.

2. The opening wide of the door to the dialogue, which would encompass all the affairs and issues pertaining to the future Lebanon before the deployment of the Army in Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh, will consolidate the fait accompli — the partition. Furthermore, the acceptance of neutral observers to supervise the cease-fire in the fighting areas, and the placing of the legitimate regular Army on equal footing with the other sides, ascribes a legal status to the process of detaching the area of Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh from the one Lebanese body.

3. Any stumbling of the dialogue, or its ultimate failure, will consolidate the impression that world public opinion and international quarters have that the partition is the result of a fateful division among the Lebanese themselves. Furthermore, the separation of any area in Lebanon to come under a local government, removed from the national sovereignty and legitimacy, will preclude Lebanon's demand to the foreigner, whoever he may be, to leave Lebanese land in the south, Al-Biqa' and the north.

4. Moreover, this internal division will also decrease the friendly states' ability to help Lebanon, and perhaps impair it completely. It will also provide to the states concerned with the Lebanese issue an excuse to shirk their responsibility. This would automatically and finally lead to the realization of the conspiratorial plan to divide and liquidate Lebanon. The implementation of this plan will be at the expense of the Arab cause and consequently at the expense of the Arab states collectively and separately.

Despite the attempts at distortion and casting doubts, the Chamber of Deputies emphasizes that the national unity was never stronger than it is now regarding Lebanon's unity, independence, and sovereignty, and consequently giving priority to the question of the liberation of the land over all other issues. Any political disagreement among the Lebanese over any issue, despite its importance and subject matter, comes next in priority to the liberation battle. At any rate, such a disagreement wouldn't have turned into fighting or civil war, had it not been for the plans of the foreigner who benefits from this fighting, and who has used some Lebanese elements with limited intrinsic resources to implement his plans.

On the basis of all these facts, the Chamber of Deputies puts on record the declared U.S. stands because the cease-fire does not preclude the continuation of the U.S. pledge and commitment to liberate Lebanon from all the foreign forces. Furthermore, the Chamber demands that the regime act immediately, before starting any other discussion, to impose the state's sovereignty through the Lebanese Army in the area of Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh, this being the area vacated by the Israeli forces. It further demands that the regime raise and tackle all the fateful and future issues in accordance with the democratic system within the framework of the constitutional institutions. [end recording]

Al-As'ad Press Conference

NC291940 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Press conference by Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad at Mansur Palace on 29 September; questioners not identified — recorded]

[Text] [Question] [words indistinct] You spoke at the Chamber of Deputies session today about the cease-fire and its risks [words indistinct] however, there is a question which every citizen asks all the time. What is the alternative to the cease-fire at present?

[Al-As'ad] There is no objection to the cease-fire. There is no citizen who could possibly object to the cease-fire. However, there was a warning [by the Chamber of Deputies] against pitfalls which would perpetuate the main reasons for the fighting. What is important is to eliminate the causes which led to the fighting. If the cease-fire is accompanied by conditions, implications, and stands which would perpetuate these causes, then this would mean that the cease-fire has started a process of consolidating the partition. The causes of the fighting are the Israeli forces evacuation from the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh area and the Army's inability to enter this area. This is what led to the fighting. It was necessary first to reimpose Lebanon's sovereignty on this area. Any dialogue should primarily deal with this particular question. Any other question, despite its importance, should be given second priority. Otherwise, no matter how liberal-minded and logical a person may be, the dialogue cannot deal comprehensively with the bases of the economic, social, and constitutional system, and the politics and administration of factions and sectarian communities.

What is happening on the ground? There is an occupation on the ground detaching the land from united Lebanon. This occupation is causing a division from within in Lebanon. This consolidates the impression of world public opinion that Lebanon is divided and is disintegrating from within. This is what will preclude a demand by united Lebanon in the future for the evacuation of the foreign forces from areas occupied by certain states. Therefore, these are the risks to which the Chamber of Deputies has drawn its attention. The Chamber of Deputies expresses the view of the people which it represents. The Chamber has given

its confidence to the regime and government. However, it is the responsibility and duty of the Chamber to warn the regime and government of the pitfalls and risks.

[Question] The fact is that according to the [Chamber of Deputies] statement, there is a demand for the Army's deployment in the areas vacated by the Israeli forces and for the withdrawal of the foreign forces. We note this contradicts the agreement reached through the efforts of the states which sought the realization of the agreement.

[Al-As'ad interrupts] How does it contradict it?

[Reporter] It is because the agreement provides for bringing international observers.

[Al-As'ad] The agreement provides for a cease-fire. The international observers will stay until the dialogue reaches a specific agreement. We demand the achievement of an agreement. What is important is that there should be a discussion and approval of the Lebanese Army's entry into its territory to strengthen the hand of the state. This does not contradict the international resolutions at all.

[Question] There is talk about amending the 17 May agreement [with Israel]. What is the speaker's opinion?

[Al-As'ad] I am neither against the amendment of the 17 May agreement nor am I against the ratification of the 17 May agreement. However, I tell anyone who wants to discuss this question to give us an alternative for the liberation of the south. What is the alternative to the liberation of the south where there is now an enemy who planned and implemented expansionist plots at the expense of Lebanon and the Arabs. If the alternative is the rifle, then whose rifle is this? Is the alternative the UN resolutions — then what is the possibility of implementing the UN and Security Council's resolutions? If there is an alternative, then let the authors come forward and we at the Chamber of Deputies will be the first to tear up and abrogate this treaty.

[Question] You have described the cease-fire as a pitfall.

[Al-As'ad] Don't take issue with me for terms I use.

[Question] I beg your pardon.

[Al-As'ad] If in the (?whirlpool) of the dialogue, we consolidate the partition, then the cease-fire is a pitfall. The time factor is absolutely not in our favor. If the actual partition is consolidated — this was mentioned in the statement — then the friendly states, which are enthusiastic over Lebanon, will not be able to help Lebanon after it is partitioned. There are states which are committed to the liberation of Lebanon from all the foreign forces. They might consider the division of Lebanon from within as an excuse, if they are looking for an excuse, to shirk their responsibility. This is the pitfall which we want to avoid. We have drawn the attention of the government to it.

[Question] [Words indistinct] the extraordinary session of the Chamber of Deputies. Do you intend to invite the Chamber to question the government [words indistinct].

[Al-As'ad] The Chamber of Deputies wanted an extraordinary session and it got what it wanted. The Chamber's presidency should invite its memebrs to a session to question the government. The date of the session will be fixed at the beginning of next week. I do not believe there are secrets concerning the causes and reasons of the circumstances through which we passed militarily and politically that the government is required to disclose. All the implications are known to everybody.

[Question] After the Israeli forces withdrawal from the mountain, the international political tackling of the Lebanese question depends on the new reality. How, in your opinion, can this new reality be sidestepped to return to the initiative of withdrawing the foreign forces from all Lebanon?

[Al-As'ad] We have, of course, read the statement quickly. We said there is a basic prerequisite for demanding the foreigner evacuate your land. This prerequisite is that you should be prepared to impose your authority on your land. This is why we asked that priority should be given to the deployment of the Lebanese Army's forces in Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh. This is necessary to avoid any obstacles in the path of liberating the land from all the foreign forces. It is also necessary to foil the partitioning plan, which is a plot to which we hope we will not submit.

[Question] Is the U.S initiative still effective on the Lebanese arena or has it been suspended following the recent developments?

[Al-As'ad] The U.S. statements and pledges continue to be reiterated almost daily. However, we have not yet seen these statements turned into deeds on the ground. I do not want to enter into details, but I would like to state this fact. We continue to want to adhere to the credibility of these statements and place the United States before its pledges, particularly since Lebanon has chosen the U.S. option, which resulted in the 17 May agreement. The United States is required to turn its commitment and pledges into deeds on the ground, particularly at this critical and delicate stage.

[Question] [Former] President Sham'un preferred the formation of an expanded parliamentary government to the dialogue committee, knowing that he has reservations about the dialogue committee and the topics of discussion. He maintains that the new government will discuss all issues and [words indistinct]. What are your comments?

[Al-As'ad] I do not know if the alternative between the government and the dialogue [words indistinct] will serve the government or not. At any rate, the Chamber has the right to decide whatever it wants on this question. The leader of each bloc has his respected opinion. As chairman of the Chamber, I say that raising issues pertaining to the structure of the system, the regime, and to radical reforms should be made within the constitutional institutions and in accordance with the principles of the parliamentary system in force. These issues should be raised within these rules, regardless of who will represent the dialogue panels and regardless of the type of government, be this expanded or not.

However, I also say that priority should be given to the question

of liberating the land over any discussion dealing with the future steps vis-a-vis the 1943 convention and the required Lebanese formula.

[Question] How is it possible to reconcile between the 17 May agreement, to which Israel adheres, and the demand for its cancellation, particularly since there are observers in the new dialogue panel who reject this agreement? How is it possible to reconcile between these two stands?

[Al-As'ad] Between the 17 May agreement and its cancellation?

[Question] Between the demand to adhere to the 17 May agreement and the Syrian [word indistinct] who is an observer member in the new dialogue panel. How is it possible to reconcile between the adherence to this agreement and its rejection?

[Al-As'ad] I do not know why there should be a reconciliation. There is a dialogue. The dialogue is usually to consider conflicting views. It is natural there are contradictory views. There are some who call for the cancellation of the agreement and there are those who adhere to this agreement. The answer to your question is the result — the goal. The goal is not the agreement itself and its cancellation is not a goal. The goal is the liberation of the land. If there are means, a method, a plan, or a specific policy which could lead to the liberation of the land other than the 17 May agreement, then those who adhere to the agreement must not insist on their stand. On the other side if there is no alternative to this agreement to liberate the land, then those who call for the cancellation of the agreement should not continue in their stand because this not only retracts from Lebanon's independence and contributes to the plot against the united Lebanese presence when an alternative is impossible, but it also contributes to the plot against the Arab question starting with the liqidation of the Lebanese entity.

Shafiq al-Wazzan Interviewed on Resignation

NC292213 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1923 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Interview with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan on 29 September by correspondents Hijazi and Ghassan Bayram — live or recorded]

[Excerpts][Hijazi] It is natural that our first question should deal with the government's resignation. Despite your explanation of the reasons for the resignation, some interpreted it in several ways to the extent that they considered it as the first fruit of a political victory which one group has realized qhrough the cease-fire agreement.

[Al-Wazzan] I want first to make an important remark. Since I assumed the responsibility in this era and the previous era, my only aim was to serve the homeland — Lebanon. I was of the belief that its pillars, components, and Arab affiliation were in danger and that its unity was in danger. I was of the belief that its unity was in danger. Therefore, I did not care at all if one group or another triumphs or is defeated. I cared that the result should be the victory of Lebanon and its people. Let those who want to make whatever interpretations they want. What is important is that the patient should recover, rise, and be able to continue the march in the service of our people, sons, and grandchildren.

[Hijazi] Please explain.

[Al-Wazzan] The victory will not belong to one or another group. The resignation is nothing new. The resignation was raised more than once. I mentioned this in the letter of resignation. His excellency the president also said this at the Cabinet's session when he commented on what I told the ministers. This was not the first time the question of the resignation was raised. However, I decided this time that the resignation must be announced. Actually, this resignation is recorded in the minutes of the Cabinet session approximately a month and a half ago. In view of the fast-breaking events on the Lebanese arena between dusk and dawn, I refrained from announcing the resignation or rather his excellency the president insisted that I should refrain. However, at the last stage, which started with the cease-fire agreement and the seeking of a dialogue, I adopted the natural stand. What is the purpose of the dialogue? Its purpose is to reach an agreement on the bases on which to build the new Lebanon.

One of the fruits of the dialogue must be the formation of a national union government. It was our duty to provide an opportunity for this and tell all those who believe and disbelieve that the regime, which called for the dialogue more than once, is serious in its call. It was our duty to make all realize that the responsibility awaits them. It is useful that all should be represented in a national union government. Let them all come and shoulder this responsibility by comparing their views and agreeing upon whatever is possible.

[Hijazi] We understand that placing your resignation at the disposal of his excellency the president is an expression of good intentions. However, what can we tell those who tried to link this resignation with what has been said about a veto against the state?

[Al-Wazzan] If the veto is personal, then there are several ways which the opposition can follow. Whenever we go to the Chamber of Deputies, we come across opponents. There are some who demand that the government be brought down. There might be a veto by persons or there might be parties who oppose us. We are pained that this should be the case. Undoubtedly, I will be hurt if a single person was to stand at the Chamber of Deputies and say: I oppose this government. I would be hurt if a party or a state does this. However, I rejoice when I see that the right opinion prevails. I would like it to be understood that I placed my resignation at the disposal of the homeland and his excellency the president.

[Hijazi] Many people, including myself, were astonished by this term, particularly since we were not used to hearing this in letters of resignation. The practice was to say either we place the resignation at the president's disposal or we submit it to the president. You said: I place it at the disposal of his excellency the president and of the homeland. What did you means by placing it at the disposal of the homeland at this particular stage?

[Al-Wazzan] To correct you, I said: I place it at the disposal

of the homeland and of his excellency the president. I revere his excellency the president and greatly admire his stands during these difficult conditions under which we shared in making important fateful decisions. I said first at the disposal of the homeland out of my feeling that few care about politics under normal conditions. It is the politicians who care about the resignation of a Cabinet, the appointment of a prime minister, or his departure. Because of our conditions, every citizen takes interest in this matter, which concerns us and our fate. Lebanon is at a fateful crossroad. Every person in this homeland is daily following up the events each moment. Therefore, it is the right of the citizen and homeland to know everything. This is why I directed myself to the homeland and the citizens to tell them about the step I made, as well as to his excellency the president, whom I believe, like me, cares for this homeland and appreciates the citizens' thinking and torture at this stage.

[Hijazi] The cease-fire is undoubtedly an important achievement. By virtue of the fact that you know all the facts, can we say with some assurance that we have passed the political stage and entered the political stage, or are there some complicated issues that could cause an explosion at any moment?

[Al-Wazzan] All outcomes are possible in every important issue. I believe that the international and Arab stands, the understanding of all at home, and their realization that it is necessary to eventually reach the dialogue table are in favor of the final consolidation of the cease-fire, God willing. I say: Let the Lebanese unite and regroup their forces and no one will be able to harm them. If someone manages to harm them, then it would be for a short time because right must reign in the end.

[Hijazi] The cease-fire is actually not a goal in itself. It is a prelude to the political solution of the Lebanese crisis. We notice that the people ask about the delay in calling for starting the dialogue when it is known that every day that passes might create complications and difficulties. Is there an explanation for this delay?

[Al-Wazzan] There is absolutely no delay on the part of the official Lebanese side. The invitation to the dialogue was addressed a long time ago. Letters were sent to those concerned with the dialogue before the cease-fire agreement. The invitation was addressed by his excellency the president and therefore it still stands. There are efforts now to fix the venue where those involved with the dialogue, if the term is correct, should meet. No final agreement has been reached on this venue. I believe this issue of fixing the venue will be resolved in a day or two.

[Bayram] We know that 2 weeks prior to Israel's withdrawal from the mountain, the U.S. envoy was holding negotiations with Israel on the possibility of an Israeli withdrawal in coordination with the Lebanese state so the withdrawal would have been effected in a normal way and so the tragedy that took place would have been avoided. Do you believe that the U.S. envoy or mediator failed in persuading Israel or that Israel deliberately implemented this withdrawal to realize certain aims, and, if so, what are these aims? The people want to know why the withdrawal was effected this way [words indistinct].

[Al-Wazzan] I do not expect Israel, which has occupied parts of Lebanon, destroyed them, and left the results of its actions, to be a charitable society working for the good of Lebanon. I say the U.S. side was not up to the level of the hope attached to it in influencing Israel. We expected the U.S. pressure on Israel to be more than it was. This is one of the causes of our pain.

When Israel began its withdrawal, it did not withdraw as a result of U.S. pressure or the pressure of the agreement. It withdrew to serve its own interests. It surprised us with the partial withdrawal. We do not want this partial withdrawal. We want a comprehensive withdrawal in accordnace with a set timetable.

[Bayram] Why don't we say that Israel withdrew to explode the situation the way it happened?

[Al-Wazzan] This might be one of Israel's aims. It is definitely one of its aims. Who knows, time might bring us many surprises if we continue to tackle our questions the way followed so far.

KUNA: Saudi Arabia 'Likely' Venue for Conference

LD291629 Kuwait KUNA in English 1232 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Beirut, Sept 29 (Kuna) — The Security Arrangment Committee began a second round of meetings Thursday to try to consecrate the ceasefire agreement reached Sunday and pave the way for the long awaited national dialogue on the political future of the country. Procedures to observe a lasting truce and agreement on deployment of international observers to monitor the ceasefire are in the forefront of the agenda of the committee which began meeting yesterday just south of Beirut. Committee sources told KUNA, however, that today's meeting will be dedicated to the question of reopening the international airport and exchanging lists of those taken hostage by either side in prelude to their release.

Meanwhile, the ceasefire seems to be holding except for limited machine-gun fire and sniping in the traditional enclaves of theBeirut suburbs, the mountains, Al-Kharrub region and lower Ash Shuf.

The sources assured KUNA that shortly after these [word indistinct] issues are settled, the committee will attend to the other outstanding questions, the agreement on which will be kept secret until actually implemented.

The Lebanese Government, has, in the meantime, continued contacts Thursday with Arab and European capitals to remove what the sources described as the [word indistinct] and basic obstacles hampering the national dialogue.

Although he has not yet sent out invitations to the personalities agreed upon to participate in the dialogue, President Amin al-Jumayyil has telephoned the leader of the National Salvation Front, former President Sulayman Franjiyah and president of the Lebanese Front, former President Camille Sham'un and is expected to contact the remaining members during the rest of the day and tomorrow.

Lebanese presidential sources told KUNA that Jidda or Riyadh are likely to host the Lebanese national dialogue conference

which will be attended by the Saudi Arabian foreign (?ministerial)observers. They said it was highly improbable for the (?conference) to be held in Lebanon.

They said that Arab and international efforts are being exerted to settle the personal differences among some members of the dialogue and get it started as soon as possible but not later than next week.

PSP Reportedly Demands Reparations From U.S.

NC291314 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] During the meeting of the Security Committee today, the parties exchanged lists of detained and kidnapped persons. It was learned that the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] representative submitted several demands today. They include:

1. Withdrawal of the Lebanese Army from the western Ash-Shahhar area, that is the Kafr Matta-'Bayh area, and return of the Army forces to the positions they held before the recent incidents.

2. Suspension of the order to summon the partisans [ansar] of the Lebanese Army [as heard] for military service.

3. Suspension of promotions in the Army ranks.

4. Suspension of arrest warrants issued since 1975.

The PSP representative also demanded reparations from the United States for the damage resulting from the U.S. shelling of artillery emplacements in the mountain.

Pierre al-Jumayyil Explains Phalangist Views

PM291935 London Al-Hawadith in Arabic 30 Sep 83 pp 16-17

[Interview with Phalange Party leader Pierre al-Jumayyil by Shirbil Zughayb — date, place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Is it true, as claimed, that Israel triggered off the montain war as a reaction to the Lebanese state's, and particularly President al-Jumayyil's, failure to ratify the 17 May agreement?

Answer: I would not be surprised if that was the case. I will go even further and say that the Lebanese formula did not suit Israel, because that formula was a testimony against racial manifestations. Israel is one of these racial manifestations, and the Lebanese formula was not agreeable to it. So I would not be surprised if it tried to sabotage that formula.

Question: The president of the republic is backing the United States to save Lebanon; some Christians are placing their bets on Israel; and the Muslims are gambling on Syria. Which one will rescue Lebanon?

Answer: The only bet that can save Lebanon is the Lebanese domestic bet, in other words, the Lebanese formula. If Lebanon threw itself into Israel's or Syria's lap it would cease to be Lebanon. Should, God forbid, the Lebanese formula — that is, agreement among the Lebanese themselves — collapse, it would mean the final end of Lebanon.

Question: The Lebanese Forces have withdrawn from their positions in Suq al-Gharb, Qabr Shmun and Kafr Matta and handed these position over to the Lebanese Army. However, the Lebanese Forces remain in the Al-Kharrub area. Will they also give this area up in favor of the Army?

Answer: Our only concern is that the Lebanese state should prevail and the army should assume control not only of the mountain and Al-Kharrub areas but all Lebanon. I want to emphasize that nobody can be a substitute for the state. After the election of the president of the republic we became hopeful that the state would reassert itself, and it has in fact begun to prove itself. On this basis we consider our mission accomplished, because the state is defending all Lebanese and is responsible for us all, unlike in the past, when we had to defend ourselves.

Question: Does this mean that you are willing to disband the Lebanese Forces?

Answer: Not only do we want to dissolve the Lebanese Forces, but we also believe that when the state is present it is inconceivable to have militias and gunmen. It is not right to have an army and militias in addition to it. I want to stress again that we had to have the militia because Lebanon would otherwise have disintegrated. The proof is that the Lebanese areas where legitimacy prevails are the areas which we liberated and which will bring about the liberation of all Lebanon.

Question: Does this mean that your role has ended and the role of the Army has begun?

Answer: We hope to God that our role has ended, because maintaining security is not our exclusive responsibility. It is the responsibility of the state. Our young people must go back to their schools and factories. The present situation cannot continue. This is not our responsibility. It is solely the state's responsibility. An emergence of the state would be the best thing for the Lebanese Forces, because there would be no need for these forces.

Question: Ever since independence the Phalangists and the Junblatt leadership have been in disagreement, with each side seeking to cancel the other politically. Do you believe that Walid Junblatt's present objection is to the 17 May agreement, as he says, or to the Al-Jumayyil family's having the presidency?

Answer: We are not in disagreement with anyone, either Junblatt or Arslan. On the contary, we are with Junblatt and anyone else when he is Lebanese, and we are against anyone who works against Lebanon's interests.

Question: It has been reported that former President Sulayman Franjiyah rejected a Syrian proposal that a second front be opened in the north between the Giants [Franjiyah's militia] and the Phalangists. What is your comment on this?

Answer: My answer is that, by rejecting the Syrian request, President Franjiyah has done Lebanon, the north and his own area in particular a great service, because if he did initiate such a battle, God forbid, all the Lebanese would pay the price.

Question: Some people claim that no accord in Lebanon would be in the interest of the Phalangists, because such an accord would prevent Phalangist domination of the state and the other sects. Is this true?

Answer: I am the leader of the Phalange Party and in that capacity, as the man in charge of the party, I tell those people that if the Phalange Party is an obstacle in the way of legitimacy and Lebanese-Lebanese accord, we Phalangists are prepared immediately to take a decision dissolving the party in the interest of legitimacy, accord, and Lebanon. Our aim is to serve Lebanon's interests, and if those interests required the dissolution of the Phalange Party, we would not hesitate to do it.

Haddad Forces Said To Withdraw From Jazzin

NC300605 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] A Voice of Lebanon correspondent reports that at about 0100, personnel belonging to the free Lebanon army were seen in a number of villages of the Jazzin area. Major Haddad's forces began withdrawing from these villages as of 2000 yesterday. They began withdrawing from the Sabbah, (Duhur ar-Ramlah), and Jall Nashi areas. The ramifications of the sudden withdrawal of Major Haddad's forces and their sudden return to Jazzin are not clear.

Private Radios Programs To Be Censored

NC291506 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1442 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Statement issued by Army Command's Guidance Directorate on 29 September]

[Text] While reserving the right to consider later the legal status of the private radios and out of eagerness for the public safety and on the basis of Decree No 10 of 14 February 1983, the Army Command decided the following:

1. All the programs of the private radios will be subjected to prior censorship.

2. The authorities concerned are charged with implementing the provisions of this decision effective 30 September 1983. Appropriate legal measures will be taken against the contraveners.

Khaddam: Syria Objects to U.N. Cease-fire Monitors
LD291808 Kuwait KUNA in English 1017 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] United Nations, Sept 29 (KUNA) — Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd Al-Halim Khaddam said Wednesday the neutral observers who are to monitor the cease-fire in Lebanon as part of an accord reached Sunday should not be affiliated with the United Nations.

"Syria does not object to the presence of neutral observers but it objects to the presence of non-neutral observers or to United Nations observers," Khaddam told KUNA in an interview.

Asked what constitutes neutral observers, Khaddam said they should come from "Arab countries, from countries that were not implicated in the parties of the civil war in Lebanon or from countries that are not under the hegemony of countries involved in the Lebanese problem."

Khaddam's objection to U.N. observers contradicts statements made by Lebanese officials last week which said a supervisory team made up of members of the United Nations Truce Observation organisation (UNTSO) would be acceptable to the Syrians.

UNTSO, formed in 1948, is one of the oldest international peace-keeping forces. Its mandate extends throughout the Middle East.

In his remarks Wednesday, Khaddam stressed that Syria was a party to the Saudi-Arabian sponsored cease-fire accord of last Sunday in which all parties agreed on the use of neutral observers. "But we didn't say U.N. observers," Khaddam said. He is here for the General Assembly debate.

Khaddam's rejection of U.N. Observers also puts him at odds with the United States and the other three countries with peace-keeping forces in Lebanon — Britain, France and Italy.

The foreign ministers of the four countries that make up the multinational force (MNF) met Tuesday and agreed that new observers were needed in Lebanon and that they should be affiliated with the United Nations in some way.

In the interview Wednesday, Khaddam strongly implied he did not consider U.N. Observers to be neutral as they would likely come from countries that have been involved in the Lebanese conflict.

The U.N. observers already in place in Beirut received their mandate from the Security Council in which all MNF countries, with the exception of Italy, are permanent members.

Khaddam also said implicating U.N. observers in a civil war in Lebanon, an internal affair, contravenes the U.N. charter and "constitutes a grave precedent."

Furthermore, the functions entrusted to the U.N. in similar evens led to actual partition of a country, as in the case of Cyprus, Khaddam said.

"It is therefore an internal Lebanese affair, and should be tackled either within the Lebanese framework or within the Arab framework," the Syrian official said.

Khaddam said, when asked if the Arab League had been approached on this matter, it was not up to Syria but to the Lebanese Government too make such a request.

Khaddam is due to meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Friday. At a news briefing Tuesday, State Department spokesman John Hughes said the matter of the observer team would certainly come up for discussion.

U.S. Forces 'Obstacle to Lebanon's Safety'
JN292205 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, the United States is involved in the Lebanese incidents. The United States is also involved in a declared war against the Arab nation. The White House's aims and objectives are exposed for more than one reason. The great fact is that in the Middle East the U.S. Administration sees only Israel and what it terms Israeli security. The United States is not concerned if Israel establishes its empire on the entire Arab land, just as long as the link between U.S. interests and Israeli ambitions constitutes the strongest bond in their common hostility to the Arab nation and its issues.

Perhaps it is this relationship between the U.S. and Zionist administrations that has made our Arab people view the United States as an aggressive party that has nothing to do with peace and its just concepts. The presence of U.S. forces in Lebanon does not indicate a desire to free Lebanon from the chains of Zionist occupation as much as an attempt to sever Lebanon from the Arab body. This attempt was made in Egypt and it resulted in the Egyptian regime being severed from the Arabs and the Arab homeland.

Therefore, the U.S. presence in Lebanon under the umbrella of the multinational force constitutes an obstacle to Lebanon's safety and territorial integrity as long as the United States equates the sons of the Lebanese people in the nationalist movement with the soldiers of the Zionist invasion stationed in the south. U.S. President Reagan is demanding the liquidation of two-thirds of the Lebanese people so that he can ask Israel to partially withdraw its forces to another border on the Al-Litani River, for instance. Reagan is the one who has informed his European partners about his unwillingness to make any concession in the interest of the Lebanese people's will, thereby considering his will as the alternative in Beirut that must decide whether any concession is to be made or not. The United States has thus appointed itself as trustee over Lebanon and its people, and has made its forces the instrument by which it will enforce this trusteeship and achieve what the Israeli invasion could not achieve.

This behavior, with which the United States imposed its declared hostility against the Arab nation, will not only have a negative

effect on the Lebanese situation, but will be the spark that will burn the security of the entire region. If the Reagan Administration has succeeded in mobilizing all of the West for a threatening military campaign, we do not think that it will succeed in enforcing its designs and objectives, especially after it has frankly announced that its main objective in Lebanon is to surround Syria and thus eliminate the great obstacle to U.S. expansions in the Middle East.

By the same token, Syria believes that the U.S.-European- Israeli invasion of Lebanon is a danger not only to its security, but also to Lebanon's independence and unity, and to the Arab nation and its national aspirations, which are centered on one objective —namely, the liberation of every inch of the usurped Arab soil and the establishment of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate inalienable rights, which have been acknowledged by the United Nations and its specialized organizations.

U.S. attempts to make the Arab-Zionist conflict a secondary or marginal issue are confirmed by the declared bases of U.S. policy. The United States has turned the question of the occupation of southern Lebanon into an issue in Ash-Shuf and the mountain. The United States has also turned the conflict between right and falsehood on the Lebanese territory into a means for peddling Israel's ideas to partition Lebanon and disrupt its unity.

Regardless of the weight on which the United States depends and the many sides it has mobilized to enforce its trusteeship on the region through its trusteeship on Lebanon, the balance in the end will tip in favor of the will of peace and justice represented by the will of the people; and in favor of ending domination and trusteeship, and determining situations and events in the interest of the national and pan-Arab aspirations, which Syria has adopted as a principle and a creed.

Papers Discuss Developments in Lebanese Arena
JN301027 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 30 Sep (SANA) — In its editorial today, *Al-Ba'th* asks: What is meant by the U.S. request for international observers in Ash-Shuf and the mountain area? Does not this mean a consolidation of positions so that they will become partitioning borders and a U.S. rejection of a Lebanese solution which will guarantee Lebanon's unity and territorial integrity?

Under the headline "New U.S. Game To Divide Lebanon," *Al-Ba'th* adds: The Lebanese nationalist forces have realized this vicious scheme and its dimensions, and consequently, rejected U.S. logic. These forces have asserted that the armed conflict in Lebanon was the result of the U.S. and Israeli intervention and the consequences of the Phalangists' treason.

Al-Ba'th notes the U.S.-European-Israeli coordination to divide Lebanon.

Al-Ba'th concludes: The Lebanese people must be alert and vigilant toward this exposed conspiracy, and they will find that Arab Syria will protect Lebanon from partitioning and occupation and preserve its Arabism outside the U.S. strategy and the expansionist Zionist ambitions.

In its commentary under the headline, "Liberation of Lebanon From Israeli Occupation Is Required," *Ath-Thawrah* says: The recent developments, especially the cease-fire agreement and the efforts that are beign exerted to begin a national dialogue to achieve a real accord only mean the success of the Arab wager and the failure of U.S.-Israeli wager.

Ath-Thawrah adds: The military and political U.S.-Israeli moves clearly indicate that Washington and Tel Aviv will try all means to undermine the cease-fire agreement and obstruct the dialogue for a national accord. This is because national accord means the defeat of one of the most dangerous aspects of the U.S.- Israeli scheme in Lebanon and the Arab region.

Ath-Thawrah adds: Alertness and vigilance in the Lebanese nationalist and pan-Arab arenas and the close watch of any suspected U.S.-Israeli moves and any Phalangist attempt to utilize and bypass the cease-fire are an exceptional task in this phase not only to liberate Lebanon and preserve its unity and Arabism, but also to foil the imperialist-Zionist onslaught and provide the means for its destruction and defeat in Lebanon and the entire Arab region.

Ath-Thawrah concludes: Syria's pan-Arab stance, militant role, and support for the nationalist and progressive Lebanese forces have provided the solid ground for saving Lebanon and continuing the comprehensive pan-Arab liberation battle.

Tishrin says: The cease-fire agreement in Lebanon is certainly an important move toward finding a radical solution to the Lebanese crisis, but in spite of its importance, it is not an objective in itself unless it is accompanied by a serious action which will lead at the end to the removal of the causes which have led to the outbreak of the Lebanese incidents, the last of which being war in the mountain.

Tishrin adds: The U.S. Administration, in fact, has used its weight to continue peddling the game in the mountain as it did in Beirut, but in the end the balance did not tip in favor of the dreams of the imperialist Americans who were forced to become involved militarily to prevent the collapse of Beirut's regime. The paper says: The heroic steadfastness of Syria and the Lebanese nationalist forces is the one which foiled all the U.S.-Zionist schemes and dreams.

Tishrin concludes: Perhaps, one of the major tasks of the national dialogue committee is to work for the cancellation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, and later to work for the elimination of any feelings of injustice. The Lebanese will then proceed to build the Arab, free, and democratic Lebanon is which all parties will coexist.

Libyan Official Meets With Junblatt, Al-Fahum, Others
LD291046 Tripoli JANA in English 0936 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, Dhulhijah 22, Sept 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, had a meeting last night with Walid Junblatt, leader of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon in Damascus.

Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir met also Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestinian National Council. He had a meeting with each of Muhsin Ibrahim, general secretary of the National Movement of Lebanon, and Ina'm Ra'd, chairman of the Syrian National Social Party.

Junblatt Statement on Meeting

LD301018 Tripoli JANA in English 0857 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, Dhulhijah 23, Sept 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Walid Junblatt, the leader of the Progressive Socialist Party in Lebanon expressed the appreciation of the Lebanese nationalist forces for the unlimited support by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to consolidate the struggle waged by the nationalist forces in Lebanon against the imperialist crusade led by the U.S.A. and its allies in Lebanon.

This came in a statement to our correspondent following Junblatt's meeting with Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces in Damascus yesterday.

He said "Our meeting with Brigadier Yunis Jabir has stressed the ties of struggle between us and came within the framework of constant coordination between the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and the Lebanese national forces to face the current challenges."

Khalid al-Fahum, head of the Palestine National Council, told our correspondent here that Brigadier Yunis Jabir asserted in his meeting with him the unwavered and principled stands of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution in backing the Palestinian resistance.

Jabir Departs Damascus 29 Sep

JN291820 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, and his accompanying military delegation left Syria this evening. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and defense minister, Major General Hasan Turkumani, deputy chief of staff of the Army and Armed Forces, a number of senior Army and Armed Forces officers, and the charge d'affaires of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Damascus.

Egyptian Weekly OCTOBER Interviews Haydar

PM291957 Cairo October in Arabic 25 Sep 83 pp 16-18

[Sayyid Nassar report on his interview with Deputy Prime Minister and Ba'th Party National Command Member Muhammad Haydar and other Syrian officials in Damascus — dates not given]

[Excerpts] This is the first interview granted by a senior Syrian official to an Egyptian paper since the late President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in 1977. He is Deputy Prime Minister [as published] and Ba'th Party National Command Member Muhammad Haydar. More important, he is the chairman of the ruling Ba'th Party's Foreign Relations Committee, in charge of laying down the broadlines of Syria's foreign policy. More important still, he is the most prominent senior politician close to President Hafiz al-Asad. Furthermore, he is entrusted with the task of speaking for all the political leaderships when there is a need to avoid conflicting statements regarding very delicate and important issues.

I met with him after meeting with other political leaders, who also made statements to me — but not for publication — leaving it to him to express the views of the party and the government.

After 3 days of contacts without a definite answer or appointment, someone came to me and said: The comrades have agreed to meet you and talk to you, so give us the names of the people you want to see. I did. Someone then came and said that the comrades agreed to everything, provided that I promised to publish what was said fully, without mutilation, on the pretext of lack of space or anything else. They added: We prefer no publication at all to incomplete publication. My answer was that that was their right and my duty as a journalist who respects his mission.

When President as-Sadat went to Damascus, he did so to notify, not to discuss, to say that he would do such and such. According to Haydar, in Damascus they told him that that was wrong and dangerous and that they had no alternative but to oppose him.

As if to confirm what he was saying, Haydar told me something that could qualify as a fairy tale, concealed for 6 years by the Syrian political leadership and then revealed for the first time to me, which makes me the first journalist in the world to know about it, to the exclusion of everyone else except the members of the Ba'th Party's regional and national commands. That story is that, when they failed to dissuade the late President as-Sadat from going to Jerusalem, the ruling Ba'th Party's regional and national commands met and adopted a decision considered to be the first of its kind in recent times, or perhaps the first in history. That decision was to place President as-Sadat under arrest at the guest palace in Damascus and prevent him from leaving, and then to call for an urgent Arab summit conference to discuss the matter.

It seems that the Syrians then became aware of the seriousness of such an action on the pan-Arab and international levels. They were not prepared, either, to face a possible violent Egyptian reaction. They changed their minds at the last moment.

Muhammad Haydar, chairman of the National Command Foreign Relations Committee, told me this: We did not implement the decision because Ba'th Party Secretary General President Hafiz al-Asad was not with us at the meeting to sign the decision, which required the secretary general's signature. At that time President al-Asad was meeting with the late President as-Sadat at the guest palace in Damascus.

The Syrians believe that we can get out of the Camp David agreements, and they also believe that it is very easy to do. They maintain that their resources and all the sophisticated weapons they possess at present would be at our disposal. In saying this

and making it a condition for the restoration of relations between Damascus and Cairo, the Syrians overlook the feelings of the vast majority of the Egyptian people.

The problem with the Syrians and the Arabs in general is that they ignore Egyptian public opinion. They believe that the Egyptian opposition, weak as it is quantitatively and qualitatively, represents the real public opinion in Egypt. They forget the silent majority which is satisfied with the Egyptian regime's policies.

The Syrian leaders, however, acknowledge the Egyptian regime's change in attitude. In this connection I quote Muhammad Haydar, who said: There has been a relative and acceptable development in the Egyptian regime.

The Syrian objection to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement is based on the same principles as their objection to the Camp David agreement, with the difference that they object to the Camp David agreement on national grounds while they object to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement on national grounds as well as on grounds of self-defense, because they consider that implementation of the agreement would be a threat to the security of Syria as a regime, as a people, as an economy, and in terms of national aspirations. It is also a threat, they believe, to Lebanon's national security, destroying Lebanon's sovereignty and turning it into an Israeli protectorate.

That is why they are happy with President Husni Mubarak's assertion that the Israeli army's presence in Lebanon cannot be equated with the Syrian Army's presence, that the Israeli army was an invasion army whereas the Syrian Army was there at the request of Lebanon's legitimate government, and that he was confident that if Israel withdrew from Lebanon, Syria would do the same.

In this connection Muhammad Haydar, after citing President Mubarak's words, said: I know President Husni Mubarak personally. He is more of an institutions man and more democratic than As-Sadat was, and he does not have these pontifical notions which the late President as-Sadat had (my sons, my daughters, my children). We know President Mubarak personally. President Hafiz al-Asad knows him well. We always used to meet with him. He is a good person, and one feels good about him as a person.

No Agreement Reached on National Unity Government
TA301150 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1115 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Report by Sha'ul Stav from the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] There will not be a national unity government. This decision was made a short while ago by the Likud and Labor Party leaderships. There were disagreements on almost all political issues on the agenda.

At the end of three meetings and 9 hours of deliberations, it was evident that the disagreements between the Labor Party and Likud leadership regarding a national unity government centered on almost every one of the political issues. Shim'on Peres, the Labor Party chairman, who left the meeting hall and broke the news about the cessation of the negotiations, noted that there are five points on which the disagreement between the Likud and Labor Party is too deep.

The first point concerns UN Security Council Resolution 242. The Alignment demanded that the basis for the continued peace process be twofold: that it be based both on Resolution 242, which talks of a territorial compromise on each of Israel's borders, as well as on the Camp David Agreements. The Likud representatives were not prepared to accept this proposal. They are not prepared for Resolution 242 to be a basis for a national unity government.

The second point concerns the Reagan plan. The Alignment believed that the plan should not be rejected totally and outright; it finds certain positive points in it. On the other hand, the Likud leadership, headed by Minister Shamir, supports a total rejection of the Reagan plan as was done by the present government.

The third point, perhaps even more important than the last two, is that of settlements. Minister Shamir proposed that the decisions regarding settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza which have already been adopted be honored and that any new decision on the establishment of an additional settlement be made by a regular majority in the national unity government which would be set up. The Alignment, which would have been a minority in such a government, rejected this proposal. The meaning of this proposal, Shim'on Peres told reporters, is that in fact our opinion will not be important and we will not be able to affect decisions on the settlement issue.

A fourth point is the autonomy issue. The Alignment indeed accepts autonomy as a plan for the continued peace process,but it does not accept the autonomy proposal as formulated by the present government.

A fifth point which also prevented the formation of a national unity government is the present coalition agreement. It is not clear, after 9 hours of deliberations, whether the present agreement among the 64 coalition Knesset members still exists. We might have been a government within a government, Peres said, and we could not put up with such a situation, nor did we receive a clear answer. Shim'on Peres said there was no point in discussing the compromise proposal brought to the Foreign Ministry by the representatives of the nine-member group supporting the establishment of a national unity government. The compromise proposal stipulated that any new settlement in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza would be decided by a majority of two-thirds of the Cabinet ministers, a stipulation which would have enabled the Alignment, within a national unity government, to reject or to veto the establishment of new settlements. MK Shim'on Peres said the settlement issue was only one of the five points of disagreement and therefore there was no point in discussing a compromise proposal on one issue alone. The disagreement regarding the other issues would also have prevented the formation of a national unity government.

MK Peres, who left the meeting hall first, reemphasized that a good atmosphere prevailed during the joint talks. He said that he was sad following the decision to end the negotiations, but, he said, a path should be chosen and it was made clear, following three meetings and 9 hours of talks, that a common road and a common platform did not exist for the Likud and the Labor Party within the framework of a national unity government. As a result, we can tell all of you from the Jerusalem Foreign Ministry that no national unity government will be set up.

Shamir Press Conference
TA301227 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1130 GMT 30 Sep 83

[News conference given by Foreign Minister and Prime Minister-Designate Yitzhaq Shamir at the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] [Shamir] Good day to you. I must admit I am sad at the moment. To my great regret our talks with the Labor Party have been stopped and no continuation has been set for them. When I invitedthe Labor Party's representatives to conduct negotiations on forming a national unity government with the knowledge and approval of my colleagues, I knew the difficulties involved. I knew there were differences of views between us in various spheres and that we could not eliminate these differences in talks lasting only a few days. I also believed, however, in the need — in the absolute national need — to unite all forces, at least the major ones, to form a government which will be able to pass the tests through which we will apparently have to pass in the near future.

Our approach in the talks was that we would not impose our ideas on the Labor Party representatives, nor were we prepared to have them impose their ideas on us. Therefore, the only practical way around the problem that we saw on all disputed issues was to agree that there would be no obligatory guidelines; each one would come to the government with his views and positions and each one could bring up his proposals, with the discussion over these proposals being absolutely open and dependent on the government's decision.

As far as I am concerned, this was a far-reaching approach which entailed risks because you could never tell how the government's decision would be made, whether it would follow this or that view. We said we were going to set up a government together and we would discuss all issues openly without preconditions. The Labor

Party's representatives did not accept this proposal of ours. To my great regret — you must have heard the various points on which the discussion focused — ultimately,they suggested that the Likud set up a government which would pursue and implement the Alignment's policy. This we could not promise nor accept.

I told the Labor Party's representatives that we were very content with the talks that had been conducted; these were good, candid and practical talks and I am sure they will yield benefits in the future. I added that I do not want to view them as the end of any possible dialogue between us. The people need unity; the people need a dialogue between the representatives of their major political camps. As far as we are concerned, we will do our best in the future to ensure that such a dialogue exists even if we form a government — as matters would now seem to indicate — without the participation of the Alignment.

[Zissovitz] Mr Shamir, did you show any readiness for a compromise with the Alignment on the basic guidelines for a national unity government?

[Shamir] That was our compromise: We said that on all disputed issues we would not determine any guidelines; we would leave this for the national unity government to discuss and decide. Believe me, I do not know what the present government would have decided if our proposal had been accepted by the Alignment.

[Zissovitz] In the Alignment's opinion they would have had a minority in such a government and therefore the decisions are clear.

[Shamir] This is not true; this is not true.

[Zissovitz] What will be your next moves, Mr Shamir?

[Shamir] The president entrusted me with forming a government. I will do my best to fulfill this task and form a government as soon as possible.

[Zissovitz] Are you not afraid that the supporters of the national unity government — the members of this six-member group — will withdraw and foil the efforts to form a minority government?

[Shamir] I too am a supporter of a national unity government, and I think I have gone even further than those six members. Those six had not imagined we would be so generous with our proposals, and I am confident they understand and appreciate the effort we made, which I do not regret.

IDF, Syrian Forces in Lebanon Exchange Fire

TA291806 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1805 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Hasbayya, 29 Sep (ITIM) — Over the last 24 hours there have been exchanges of fire between the IDF forces and the Syrian Army in the region of Jubb Janin and Al-Ghaziyah in the southern area of the Al-Biqa'. This has been reported by correspondents stationed in the area.

More Shots Fired

TA291931 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Several shots from small arms were fired at dawn at an IDF position in the Kamid al-Lawz region in the eastern sector of Lebanon. The Israeli position returned fire. Our correspondent in the north Moti 'Eden notes that it has now been several weeks since there was an incident in that area in which fire was directed at our forces from the area under Syrian control.

IDF Blows Up 'Terrorist's' Home in Lebanon

TA292104 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The IDF has blown up a terrorist's home in the refugee camp 'Ayn al-Hulwah, near Sidon. It has been reported that the man admitted to several acts of terrorism.

Security Fears Increase in 'Terrorist' Activity

TA300806 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Security elements think that the terrorist organizations will try, within a few weeks, to step up their activity against the IDF along its new line and smuggle their men and fighting equipment into southern Lebanon. These sources told our military correspondent Shemu'el Tal that the success in blocking the infiltration attempts depends a lot on the policy that will decide the crossing arrangements to and from southern Lebanon. Our military correspondent notes that the political echelon insists that the passages remain open, since closing them might be interpreted as a de facto division of Lebanon.

The preparations for the winter on the Al-Awwali line are underway. The posts were built a short distance from the river,and around the point where the river joins the Al-Baruk River they were established a little further, so that 13 Druze villages — including Al-Mukhtarah, Walid Junblatt's village — were left in the area west of the deployment line, although they are east of the Al-Baruk River.

Red Cross Visits Prisoners Held in Syria

TA300720 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0630 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] The International Red Cross [IRC] Commission in Geneva announced on Wednesday, on the eve of the holiday [28 September],that its representatives in Syria had visited the Israeli prisoners in Syria on 26 September. The visit was held according to IRC rules and its representatives were allowed to talk to the prisoners alone. The IRC representatives brought the prisoners letters from their families and took letters from them.

The terrorists organizations are probably holding another IDF soldier, a member of the Druze sect, who disappeared a few months ago on his way to an IDF base in Lebanon. A delegation of Druze dignitaries from Lebanon who visited Israel this week promised to work toward releasing the soldier.

Harif Analyzes Lebanese Cease-Fire Aftermath

TA281257 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 28 Sep 83 pp 15, 14

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "The United States Asked Israel For Permission To Land — And Then Went Back On Its Request"]

[Text] Two weeks ago, when the Americans were afraid that the Lebanese Army's stronghold at Suq al-Gharb might fall and pave the way for the entry of the Druze and terrorists into Beirut, they appealed to Israel and asked for its urgent help.

Press reports that the United States had asked the Israeli Air Force to help the Lebanese Army and deal a blow to the advancing Druze and terrorists forces were unfounded. What the United States asked was to allow U.S. cargo planes carrying military materiel for the Lebanese (and, perhaps, also for the Marines) to land in Israel. According to the original plan, the huge cargo planes would have landed in Israel and the equipment would then have been transferred to the battle zone in Lebanon aboard U.S. helicopters. It seems that the Americans were afraid to have their cargo planes land at the Beirut airport lest they be shelled by the Syrians.

Someone in the U.S. Administration was reminded of the U.S.-Israeli memorandum on strategic cooperation, which was never actually implemented, and, based on it, asked for Israel's services. Defense Minister Moshe Arens responded to the U.S. Embassy in Israel: Please, you can totally enjoy our services in this matter!...

However, "At the last minute," the Americans went back on their original idea and opted for Turkey's services for the same purpose.

Fear that "the Arab world" might suspect the United States of concocting a military plot with Israel was what ultimately dictated the Washington administration's moves. It was presumably for the same reason that the United States called off the scheduled visit of the chief of staff in Israel. He was supposed to have arrived here at the same time the U.S. Marines were preparing to repel the Druze and terrorist forces who had taken over the Ash-Shuf area with the aim of penetrating Beirut.

It would apparently not be exaggerating to conclude from this way of doing business that the Americans will opt for compromising even with the Syrians in Lebanon on bad terms rather than using Israel's good services and succeeding. Why then did the United States first appeal to Israel and only then to Turkey? This just proves that there is no harmony within the U.S. Administration, whose confusion in view of what is happening in the Lebanese arena is blatantly evident. Even if the White House is not afraid of semi-overt cooperation with Israel, State Department and Pentagon officials ultimately have the upper hand.

This is why at the peak of the crisis with the Syrians, when the Marines were even ready for a confrontation with the Russians just to prevent the Al-Jumayyil regime from collapsing, President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz sharply denounced Syria, whereas a few days later when the Syrians "compromised" in light of the U.S. threat to use its air force Reagan praised Syria and Saudi Arabia for their contribution to the "cease-fire" in Lebanon.

On the face of it, Israel was the one that contributed to this situation this time. From the moment it evacuated the Ash-Shuf area and forced the multination force — actually, the U.S. Marines — to replace it in the role of linebacker guarding against the forces trying to topple Al-Jumayyil's regime Israel undermined its political status in Lebanon. It does not matter now whether Israel was right or wrong in pulling its forces out of the Ash-Shuf area. What is relevant to our case is that the various elements in Lebanon, including the Americans, were forced to reach a balance that was bound to be negative from Israel's point of view. After all, and despite its right to stay in Lebanon according to the agreement with the Lebanese Government guaranteed by the United States for a simultaneous withdrawal of the Syrians and the terrorists, Israel abandoned the principle of simultaneousness and actually pulled out its forces, thus leaving the Lebanese and the Americans with no choice other than reaching a new balance.

What is the new situation? Syria not only does not show any sign that it will agree to pull its forces out of Lebanon; quite the contrary, it is strengthening its military status in Lebanon, taking over the terrorists to do with them as it pleases and imposing its aegis on the Druze who have no other choice but to take the Syrians into consideration. In contrast, Israel announced that it does not intend to remain in Lebanon and by beginning its departure it actually "called for" chaos.

What was the choice left to the broken regime of Amin al-Jumayyil, who controls a minute part of his country? What could the Americans have done? Fight the Syrians and quarrel with the entire "Arab world" or continue to threaten the Syrians, not in order to defeat them but just to reach some sort of understanding with them? As was to have been expected, the United States opted for the latter. After all, does Washington not know that the cease-fire agreement represents a huge achievement for the Syrians? Israel does not yet know what McFarlane and Bandar ibn Sultan — President Reagan's special envoy and the mediator on behalf of the Saudi king, respectively — promised Damascus in exchange for the cease-fire and the establishment of the reconciliation committee. However, we know enough to realize that the Syrians did not come out losers in this battle. Those who had to compromise were the Americans and the Lebanese or, to be more precise, the Lebanese, under U.S. pressure.

In a recent interview in the midst of the fighting, Al-Jumayyil accused Syria of being responsible for Lebanon's woes and of arming the Palestinians and various Lebanese groups to enable them to fight against the Lebanese Army. "While the Druze in the Ash-Shuf area want peace, Syria is aiming for a criminal [posha'at] war in order to destroy Lebanon's governmental institutions," the Lebanese president said.

Interestingly enough, in the same interview Al-Jumayyil defended the agreement with Israel which, according to him, paved the way for the withdrawal of foreign forces and which "has been endorsed by 99 percent of the Lebanese."

Nobody talks now about the withdrawal of "all foreign forces." The talk will henceforth be about Israel's withdrawal, not only in the "reconciliation committee," where the issue will undoubtedly be raised by President Al-Asad's representative, but also by the ambassadors of the countries represented in the multinational force — France, Italy, and Britain — who have already begun this.

The three ambassadors visited the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem on 23 September and in their meeting with Director General David Kimche, the French ambassador said Israel should leave Lebanon.

And what will happen to the Syrians? — Kimche asked.

The French ambassador thought that was altogether a different "story." In other words, Syria's position is different from Israel's and, besides that, after the Israelis leave they will also leave....

The Italian and British ambassadors actually agreed with their French counterpart although they spoke less firmly on that occasion.

Kimche said: You are talking about the pullout of Israeli forces but look what is happening in Lebanon, after evacuating only a small part of the area... So, what are you actually proposing?...

At this point, the ambassadors spoke vaguely and said that they had merely come to discuss the matter in "general terms" and that they had "only wanted to make clear that we are concerned"....

Well, this "concern" served as advice to the countries of the multinational force as well as to the Americans. Out of their concern for what might happen to their forces, they are somehow trying to get rid of — and not necessarily resolve — the Lebanese maze. Of course, this concern played into the hands of the Syrians.

Following the meeting with the ambassadors in Jerusalem (it seems that the three countries simultaneously discussed the matter in both Washington and Beirut and in any capital which is in any way involved in the Lebanese question) the Foreign Ministry appealed to the French, Italian, and British Governments to reach a basic understanding about the essence of the arrangement in Lebanon in view of what is happening there today. However, this happened before the cease-fire agreement was reached in Lebanon, the agreement for which President Reagan praised... Syria.

Does this agreement not recognize Syria's special status in Lebanon? In practice, Syria was just given the status of "observer" in the commission. However, does anybody really believe that Syria, which controls most of Lebanon, and vehemently states that it does not intend to leave will just remain an "observer" and that is all? In contrast, and this should be reiterated, Israel wants to leave Lebanon.

After all, the United States also knows the truth. Israel proposed to Syria, through the United States, a disengagement of forces. Damascus did not respond to the proposal but ignored it.

In the last few days there have hardly been any relevant contacts on everything pertaining to Lebanon and this indicates something. This was exemplified during the meeting between U.S. Air Force Commander General Gabriel and Defense Minister Moshe Arens in Israel this week when not even one word was said about Lebanon. The guest enthusiastically spoke about the achievements of Israeli pilots and the like but did not say a word about Lebanon. Presumably, this was no coincidence. According to the United States, nothing should be done that might be construed as "coordination" with Israel, especially because of the mediation conducted by Saudi Arabia.

Now that it has been "proved" that Saudi Arabia is capable of doing such things for the United States, its stock will rise sky high.

It seems that in the present circumstances Israel has no other choice but to reiterate that it will not withdraw from Lebanon unless an arrangement acceptable to it has been achieved. Defense Minister Moshe Arens' recent declaration that as long as a force is not found that is capable of replacing the IDF on theAl-Awwali the IDF will remain there to defend the Galilee mayindeed illustrate this. Another declaration, that Israel "wants to leave," makes no difference now that everybody is convinced that Israel has no interest in remaining in Lebanon and those who have not been persuaded to date will never be. On the other hand, if it is proved that Israel is ready to pull out, none of the elements operating in Lebanon will take it into consideration. Israel's ability to influence the Druze — and it has recently been proved that Israel has influence over them — lies in the very presence of the IDF in Lebanon. The Druze relieved the pressure on Suq al-Gharb not only because of the U.S. threats but also because Israel, through its own means, persuaded them to leave that place and make do with the Ash-Shuf area which was already in their hands!

Moreover, when Israel accused the Druze of cooperating with the terrorists they did not hesitate to prove to Israel that they have no intention of helping the terrorists. Although it is true that terrorists were found operating with the Druze in the Ash-Shuf area, because the Druze are openly trying to shake loose of them — and were even ready to have Israel operate in whatever way it deemed fit against the terrorists in the Ash-Shuf area — this is not devoid of significance. This fact at least proves one thing: As long as the IDF remains in Lebanon there is a chance that it may secure the proper security arrangement to protect the Galilee and that Lebanese elements will not be allowed to unconditionally give in to the Syrians.

Although the Syrians scored an impressive achievement, one should note that they are not omnipotent. The agreement was reached the moment each side realized it would gain nothing more unless it risked losing everything. It must be said, for or against Syria, that it tried to reach an agreement even at the cost of risking a military confrontation with the United States. The Syrian air defense forces used SAM-7's against U.S. aircraft flying in Lebanese skies. These missiles were not that effective against sophisticated U.S. aircraft; however, the very attempt to attack U.S. aircraft should be closely analyzed. It is also known that the Syrians tried to use SAM-5's, the most sophisticated missile batteries installed by the Soviets, but it turned out that

they are effective only against low-flying aircraft and at close range (They are apparently more effective for intercepting aircraft at a distant range.)

Ultimately, both sides reached the conclusions called for by the situation: The Americans, who presumably put pressure on Al-Jumayyil to soften his position in the negotiations on the establishment of the reconciliation committee, concluded that even if their aircraft could destroy the Syrian missiles, because the Syrians had such a check, this led them to ponder the usefulness of getting involved in a real war in Lebanon. In contrast, the Syrians had to consider the U.S. threat. When they realized that they would not achieve more than they already had, the way was paved for a cease-fire in Lebanon, a cease-fire which took many by surprise, including senior Israeli intelligence officials.

It is doubtful that Washington, which is so pleased about the U.S.-Saudi achievement, knows what the next step will be. For the time being, it will make do with the cease-fire. Israel has almost no doubt that in exchange for the reconciliation with Syria and the achievement of "goodwill" — which President Reagan welcomed although President al-Jumayyil argued that Damascus is responsible for all the crimes perpetrated in Lebanon — the United States will ultimately not refrain from eroding Israel's status. Israel believes that the United States is having illusions, as it has been wont to do in the past year. Did Syria get hitched to Moscow's cart as a result of its defeat in the Lebanon war? For his own reasons, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad decided to strengthen Syria's strategic ties with the Soviet Union before the Peace for Galilee Operation (Al-Asad paid a secret visit to Moscow on 4 June, 24 hours before the outbreak of the war in Lebanon). Therefore, it is foolish to assume that U.S. gestures toward Syria will change Damascus' aggressive policy toward Lebanon or toward any other Arab country standing in its way.

U.S. moves cannot be predicted if only for one reason: Bandar ibn Sultan said during his mission that at times he could not properly understand what is happening in Lebanon....

Well then, if he, a Saudi, does not always understand what is happening in Lebanon then what can be said about the Americans?...

However, special attention should be paid to the assessment of the Saudi prince — who is scheduled to be appointed Saudi ambassador to Washington — about the new situation created in the area: "We in Saudi Arabia believe that a just and comprehensive solution will not be found to the Middle Eastern problem unless a just solution is found to the Lebanon crisis... The Lebanon crisis is the key to the solution of the Middle East problem."

Therefore, the resolution of the crisis, on which U.S. status also depends, not only lies in the hands of the Syria but also in those of Israel. Without Israel there can be no solution of the Lebanon problem and, consequently, the Middle East problem — if the Saudi prince's words indeed are a sober realization of the new situation created in the wake of the Lebanon war. In other words, the Lebanon problem, not the Palestinian problem, is the main and burning issue now. The Palestinian problem is a serious one and Israel does not ignore it either. However, in the wake of the Lebanon war and despite the showing off by the defeated Yasir 'Arafat, these days it is not the Palestinian problem that stands in the way of calm in this region.

Egypt Holds Another Boat Near Coral Island

TA281132 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The Egyptians apprehended another Israeli sailboater this morning, this time near Coral Island. Our correspondent David Friedman points out that the Egyptians are now holding two Israeli youths: the one captured this morning and another captured yesterday along with three of his friends. The three were released, and the Egyptians announced that they would release the other two today.

Youths Released

TA281312 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The Egyptians this afternoon released the two Israeli youths they arrested yesterday and this morning near Coral Island. One of the two went to An-Nuwaybi' to bring back his sailboat. Our correspondent David Friedman reports that it is still not clear why they were arrested.

Arens Insists Cabinet Approve Aid Request

TA281427 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens is insisting that the Treasury's intention to amend Israel's annual request for military aid from the United States be brought to the entire Cabinet for approval. Defense Ministry sources have told our correspondent that Arens informed Finance Minister Aridor of this before he went to the United States.

Our correspondent recalls that this is the first time in many years that Treasury officials have proposed decreasing military aid, on the condition that the loan is decreased and perhaps even canceled and all or most of the military aid is turned into a grant. Treasury officials are insisting on their demand, despite the defense minister's opposition, because of their concern over the deterioration in Israel's debt situation. Treasury officials are to return to Israel at the end of this week and the issue may be raised in the Cabinet on Sunday, 2 October.

Poll Shows Alignment Lead if Elections Held

TA280731 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 28 Sep 83 p 1

[PORI poll]

[Text] The Alignment would receive more votes than the Likud were elections to the Knesset held now. Thus, the Alignment's lead over the Likud which began emerging in April continues. The gap between the Alignment and the Likud during the week

the poll was conducted (between Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur, 11-17 September) was 3.7 percent in favor of the Alignment. These are the findings of a nationwide poll conducted by the PORI Institute and commissioned by *Ha'aretz*.

Some 39.2 percent now say that they would vote for the Alignment, that is 2.6 percent more than those who voted for the Alignment in the 10th Knesset. Some 35.5 percent now say that they would vote for the Likud, that is 1.6 percent less than those who voted for the Likud in the 10th Knesset.

Other findings show an increase in Agudat Yisra'el's strength and a drop in that of the National Religious Party [NRP] and TAMI. A significant part of the 6.8 percent who said they would vote for "other parties" noted that the other party should be a "national unity party" which does not exist at present.

Some 16.5 percent "abstained." This group is composed of 9.4 percent who "do not know" who they would vote for "if elections were held today," 2.6 percent who said they would not vote at all and 4.5 percent who refused to say who they would vote for.

These are the results of the poll compared to the results of the elections for the 10th Knesset: [parentheses in change column denote decrease]

Party	Poll	10th Knesset	Change
Likud	35.5	37.1	(1.6)
Alignment	39.2	36.6	2.6
NRP	3.5	4.9	(1.4)
Agudat Yisra'el	4.7	3.7	1.0
Shinuy	1.0	1.5	(0.5)
Citizens' Rights Movement	1.1	1.4	(0.3)
Tehiya	2.5	2.3	0.2
TAMI	1.1	2.3	(1.2)
Others	6.8	5.6	1.2
Minorities	Not asked	4.6	

The poll was conducted on a representative sample of 1,200 men and women over the age of 18 and eligible voters who were interviewed individually throughout the country with maximum discretion and privacy.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Congolese President

LD291851 Tripoli JANA in English 1755 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulhijjah 22, Sept 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution before noon today received Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of Congo.

Saudi King Replies to Al-Qadhdhafi Message

LD291847 Tripoli JANA in English 1744 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulhijjah 22, Sep 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received a message from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia in reply to the leader's message to the Arab kings and heads of state on taking a firm Arab stand in face of the 10th crusade led by the USA and its allies against Moslems and the nationalist forces in Lebanon. King Fahd said in his message: "I appreciate your constant concern towards the events in the Arab region and I share your concern and assert Saudi Arabia's care for the interests of the Arab nation in unity and victory."

Habre Forces Moving North, Clash Expected

LD291742 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1650 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Information coming from Chad has confirmed that the forces of rebel Hissein Habre are now moving from the region of Maou northwards in order to cut off the road between Zouaou and Faya. It was learned that, in order to face up to this military development resulting from the movement of rebel Habre, the forces of the legitimate government of national unity led by Goukouni Oueddei have begun to prepare for the battle to confront the forces of rebel Habre and foil their dubious movement. Political observers affirm that the situation which has been calm recently has deteriorated again due to the movement of the forces of the rebel in Ndjamena exploiting the current calm period in order to fulfill military objectives. Observers do not rule out a fresh explosion of the situation at any time.

MAURITANIA

President Announces Changes in Government

LD292245 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and president of the state has decided, in accordance with the prime minister and minister of defense, to carry out a change in the government. This alteration is aimed at combatting the difficult economic situation at both the national and international levels. It is also aimed at guaranteeing better coordination among the different sectors of government and adopting a better approach towards the available resources in the nation. In this framework:

1. Trade has been attached to finance in order to control trade quarters and to impose a suitable [word indistinct] pressurethrough successful division of the national accounting plan.

2. Minerals and industry constitute a single administrative sector to advance and develop industrial policy in a way that wouldachieve the proper development of the national mineral resources.

3. Housing and reconstruction will (?occupy) their suitable positions in the Ministry of Equipment and Transportation.

4. Water and energy constitute a new ministerial sector.[passage indistinct]

5. A ministerial sector for higher education and cadre training and civil service has been created in order to focus more attention on higher cadre training [words indistinct].

6. Employment, which is an integrated part of the social welfare, is to be included in the health and social welfare.

7. The chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and president of the state will keep the portfolio of fishing and maritime economy, and will be assisted by a deputy minister.

The government will be formed as follows:

Prime minister and minister of national defence — Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Ould Taya,

Minister of foreign affairs and cooperation — Major Ahmed Ould Minnih,

Minister of interior — Colonel Ahmed Ould Abdullah,

Minister of justice and Islamic affairs — Abdel Aziz Ould Ahmed,

Minister of planning and territorial management — Ahmed Ould Zein,

Minister of economy and finance — Sidi Ould Ahmed Deya,

Minister of minerals and industry — Lieutenant Colonel Anne Amadou Babaly,

Minister of rural development — Mohamed Ould Amar,

Minister of equipment and transport — Major Gabriel Cimper,

Minister of water and energy — Mohamed Fadel Ould Da,

Minister of national education — Hasni Ould Didi,

Minister of higher education, training cadres and civil service — [name indistinct],

Minister of health and employment — Major Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Deh,

Minister of culture, youth, and sports — Dr Diagana,

Minister of information and telecommunications — Dr Mohamed Salem Ould Zamel,

Government secretary-general — Ba Mahmoud,

Deputy minister of foreign affairs and cooperation — Ahmed Ould [name indistinct],

Deputy minister of interior — [name indistinct],

[Sentence indistinct]

MOROCCO

King Hassan Meets Egypt's President Mubarak

LD300958 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Excerpts] King Hassan II continued 29 September the intensive activities he had begun in New York since his arrival there on 25 September. The king's activities were characterized by his meeting in the afternoon with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, who came to New York to attend the 32d UN General Assembly session — like the other heads of states — and to meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. This latter meeting will take place tomorrow morning in Washington, where he actually arrived this evening.

The meeting between King Hassan II and President Mubarak took place at the Plaza Hotel, where King Hassan II is staying. The talks between them were held face-to-face and lasted more than an hour. The Egyptian president described the meeting as very friendly. In a statement to newsmen following the meeting, President Mubarak said the talks dealt with the Palestinian question and the various problems facing the Arab nation.

He went on to say that it also dealt with bilateral relations, issues of concern to the region, and international issues of mutual interest. He also noted the friendship bonds that bind him with his majesty since he was vice president. It is worth noting that it was the first meeting between His Majesty King Hassan II and the Egyptian president since the latter assumed the presidency.

His majesty the king also received the Romanian foreign minister, who conveyed to him a verbal message from the Romanian president. It is expected that the king will continue his contacts tomorrow.

Correction to King Hassan's United Nations Address

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "King Hassan Addresses UN on Sahara, Mideast," published in the 29 September Middle East and Africa *Daily Report*, page Q 2, fifth paragraph, line six:

....that this territory was by no means a terra nullus when Spain....(substituting "by no means" for "with no doubt")

SUDAN

Numayri Receives Message From Saudi King

JN291506 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 29 Sep (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has received a message from his brother Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. In his message, the Saudi king stressed that Saudi Arabia will use all of its resources to support Sudan and that it will take the necessary steps to promote relations between the fraternal countries. This message is within the framework of the two countries' continuous consultations on the current developments in the Arab and Islamic region. The message was delivered by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, the Saudi king's envoy and education minister, in the presence of Dr Baha' ad-Din Muhammad Idris, minister of the president's office, and the Saudi charge d'affaires in Khartoum. Al-Khuwaytir left Khartoum for his country immediately after delivering the message to President Numayri.

Numayri's Decree Releases 13,000 Prisoners

JN291126 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Sep (SUNA) — In accordance with a decree issued by President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, 13,000 prisoners, including a number of political prisoners, were today released from prisons all over Sudan.

TUNISIA

Premier Mzali Comments on Algiers Talks

PM290957 Tunis L'Action in French 22 Sep 83 pp 1,4

[TAP report: "Mr Mohamed Mzali's Working Visit to Algiers"]

[Text] Tunis — Mr Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and secretary general of the Destourian Socialist Party, made a working visit to Algiers yesterday during which he had long talks with the Algerian leaders headed by President Chadli Bendjedid and Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani and several members of the Algerian Government. On his departure from Algiers and on his return to Tunis yesterday evening, Mr Mzali said that this visit fell within the framework of the program of work drawn up by the two governments over the past few months, during the visit made to Tunis by President Chadli Bendjedid and the visit made to Algiers by the Supreme Combattant President Habib Bourguiba. The prime minister added that his visit to Algiers offered the two sides the opportunity to exchange views and information on questions of common interest.

He explained that the talks were based mainly on bilateral cooperation and on the situation prevailing in the Arab Maghreb and in the Arab and African arenas. Mr Mzali also said that the two sides assessed the achievements made over the past few months and reviewed the projects planned for the coming weeks and months. Tunisian-Algerian cooperation is going smoothly, the prime minister stressed. Mr Mohamed Mzali expressed his

thanks and gratitude to President Chadli Bendjedid for the warm and fraternal welcome he gave him. He said that the Algerian head of state had asked him to convey his greetings and respect to his brother President Habib Bourguiba and his wife. The prime minister pointed out that the meeting, which lasted 75 minutes, related to cooperation between Tunisia and Algeria, the projects planned in this framework, and other political questions, stressing that the two countries' views coincide and that their approach to problems is almost identical in that it stems from the same concern to preserve their independence and consolidate their invulnerability and dignity.

Mr Mohamed Mzali added that he had talks with Mr Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, his Algerian counterpart, in the presence of several members of the Algerian Government, especially the foreign minister, the interior minister, the information minister, the transport and communications minister, and the two countries' ambassadors. Those talks enabled the two sides to assess the achievements in the sphere of bilateral cooperation especially since the visit which President Habib Bourguiba made to Algeria on 29 May. The prime minister specified that the two sides agreed on a timetable for forthcoming visits which members of the two countries' governments will exchange, expressing the hope that these visits will be crowned by a working and fraternal visit to Tunisia by the Algerian prime minister at the end of November. Mr Mohamed Mzali stressed the fraternal nature of the working visits which the two countries' officials are exchanging, pointing out that the citizens ought to consider these visits as being made by Tunisian or Algerian officials to regions or cities of their own country, since the Tunisians and Algerians are brothers and belong to the same homeland.

WESTERN SAHARA

AOSARIO Hails Moroccan Stand at OAU Meeting

LD291647 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Rabat, Sept 29. (MAP) — The movement of the natives of the Sahara formerly under Spanish rule (AOSARIO) expressed satisfaction at the positive outcome obtained in Addis Ababa by the Moroccan delegation led by Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, announced a communique released Wednesday by the movement. These "positive results", added the communique, "are explained by the fact that thanks to its presence at the highest level, the overwhelming majority of member countries of the OAU implementation committee on the Sahara could notice the nullity of the first article of the Addis Ababa resolution which wanted to impose as interlocutor to our country, Morocco, a puppet organization while the Algerian power was expecting a concensus regarding the said resolution." "The AOSARIO, on behalf of the Sahrawi populations that were honored to be represented in this delegation, hail the action and the exemplary behavior of the Moroccan delegation led by Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed," the communique ended.

ETHIOPIA

Foreign Minister Takes Mengistu Message to UN

EA282152 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Comrade Goshu Wolde, foreign minister and COPWE Central Committee member, left for New York this afternoon to attend the 38th United Nations General Assembly session. Comrade Goshu disclosed that he will present to the United Nations General Assembly a message from PMAC and COPWE chairman, commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and current OAU chairman, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam.

In a statement prior to departure at the head of a 14-man delegation, Comrade Goshu disclosed that the message from Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, in his capacity as current OAU chairman, is on major continental issues and burning international situations.

Military Delegation Returns From USSR, CSSR Visit

EA281705 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Summary] Brigadier General Gebreyes Wolde Hana, head of the Revolutionary Armed Forces Political Department, returned to Addis Ababa today after completing a 10-day working visit to the USSR and Czechoslovakia, where he and his delegation held talks with party Central Committee members, defense ministers, and heads of political departments in the armed forces of the two countries.

Reportage on COPWE Delegation Visit to Vietnam

For Hanoi VNA reports on the visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by a COPWE delegation, led by Lieutenant Colonel Fisseha Desta, deputy secretary-general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, see the Vietnam section of the 27 September Asia & Pacific *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Voice of Broad Masses Reports TPLF Operations

EA291944 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Forces of the Tigre People's Liberation Front [TPLF] and the Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement killed or wounded 14 enemy soldiers and destroyed 2 enemy military vehicles in joint attacks on the towns of Alamat'a and (Waja) on 17 September. Moreover, nine enemy soldiers were killed when the vehicle they were traveling in was destroyed on 22 September by landmines laid by the heroic forces of the TPLF.

KENYA

Development Minister Onyonka Charged With Murder

EA291128 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The minister for economic planning and development, Dr Zachary Onyonka, has been charged with murder in a Kisii court. He appeared before the Kisii senior resident magistrate, Mr R.S.C. Omolo, this morning. The charge was that last Sunday [25 September] he murdered Uhuru, son of Ndege, in Kisii town jointly with others not before the court. Dr Onyonka, who was brought to court in handcuffs by senior police officers, was not required to plead. The court was packed to capacity. He will appear again this afternoon.

Remanded in Custody

EA291957 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The minister for economic planning and development, Dr Zachary Theodore Onyonka, has been remanded in custody for a murder charge. The minister, who appeared before the Kisumu [as heard] senior resident magistrate, Mr R.S.C. Omolo, has been remanded until 13 October this year when his case will be mentioned. A state counsel for Nyanza Province, Mr John Ndegwa, told the court that the charge was a holding one and the committing document had not been released by the republic. The accused was represented by Mr H.F. Makhecha of Makhecha and Masese advocates, who has said he had just flown to Kisumu and was not taking any (?plea) until 13 October when the case will be mentioned.

The magistrate, Mr Omolo, said the question of releasing the accused on bond could not arise since the case had not been mentioned and no (? plea) had been taken. The minister was escorted to the court under very tight security and was whisked away in a police car bearing private number plates after appearing in the court. Police officers in batons, helmets, and shields surrounded the court. Hundreds of curious wananchi looked on from a respectable distance while those who got access into the premises jammed the courtroom.

SOMALIA

Defense Minister Returns From Saudi Arabian Visit

EA281725 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Somali Democratic Republic First Vice President and Minister for Defense Challe Lieutenant General Mohamed Ali Samantar and his delegation returned to the country last night at the end of their official visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Challe Lt Gen Mohamed Ali Samantar's visit to the Saudi

Kingdom followed an invitation extended to him by Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

During his stay in the Kingdom, talks on the brotherly cooperation that exists between the two countries were held with Prince Sultan and other leaders. Challe Samantar and Prince Sultan discussed matters of interest to the two countries and their people and current affairs in the Arab world.

Foreign Minister Meets With PRC Counterpart at UN

EA281707 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Somali Democratic Republic Foreign Minister Abdur Rahman Jama Barre, and the Somali delegation to the 38th UN General Assembly session in New York met yesterday with the PRC foreign minister in New York. The two ministers held talks on strengthening existing economic cooperation between Somalia and China. The ministers also discussed current economic and security problems in the world which, they said, need urgent attention. Reports add that the minister, who attended a reception hosted by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, met with other leaders, with whom he exchanged views.

Ethiopian Defector Says Soviet Bases on Dahlac, Nora

EA292344 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Soviet foreign bases exist in the Dahlac and Nora islands where the Abyssinian themselves are not allowed to have bases. This is what the commander of the Abyssinian patrol boat which was recently hijacked to Berbera in the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] has revealed. The commander, Captain Alemu Bekele, and his men, who arrived in Mogadishu last night, briefed newsmen from the Ministry of Information and foreign journalists based in Mogadishu. They said they had been forced to flee their country because their lives had been at risk and they needed security. Capt Alemu added that Abyssinia was affected by many problems, which included killings and terrible living conditions.

He added that the country had been taken over by foreign powers such as the USSR, Cuba, and East Germany. The commander said the Abyssinian army were being told that they were fighting terrorist groups bent on dividing Abyssinia. Replying to a question on socialism in Abyssinia, he said the socialism imported into Abyssinia was being controlled by foreign powers. Alemu Bekele said the Eritrean People's Liberation Front and WSLF were outsmarting the Abyssinian army, particularly in attack and defense tactics.

Alemu said he and his men were welcomed in the SDR even more warmly than they had expected and that they were in sound health. Capt Alemu Bekele was born 32 years ago in (Guenot) in Shawa region, 44 km from Addis Ababa. He joined the Abyssinian navy 12 years ago. He was trained in the USSR and Italy. He said he had been thinking of leaving Abyssinia for the past 2 years. The press also interviewed Alemu's men, who said they had also been thinking of leaving Abyssinia.

Mogadishu: Tigre Front Captures Ethiopian Base

EA291932 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] A report released by the TPLF [Tigre Peoples Liberation Front] in Mogadishu said that its fighters launched an offensive against the Abyssinian forces based in (Mokone) and captured the base. The report adds that 90 Abyssinian soldiers were killed, including 3 officers, and 110 others were wounded, also including an officer. The front said that in the fighting they captured eight soldiers and many weapons of various types.

Radio Halgan Reports Fighting in Ghel Gudut

EA282355 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Loyalist Barre troops and members of the public in Ghel Gudut are reported to be engaged in fierce fighting. Reports reaching us from Ghel Gudut say that Barre troops are involved in an indiscriminate persecution against the local population. The troops are led by Lieutenant Colonal Muhammad Farah Muse and are reported to be using heavy weaponry such as tanks in their criminal acts against defenseless civilians. Further reports say that loyalist Barre soldiers are also looting and destroying livestock.

Reports from Mogadishu say many people, including politicians, military officers, and businessmen, have been arrested by Barre's security men and put behind bars. The arrested people have been accused of engaging in acts of incitement against the Barre regime in Ghel Gudut region.

Fighting Intensifies

EA292352 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Fighting between people living around (Adado) and Dusa Mareb and Barre loyalist troops has intensified. Reports from Ghel Gudut say that Barre troops who are continuing with their campaign of terror have destroyed 75 dams in the villages of (Tugag) and (Qarandin) in the Ghel Gudut region. Reports say that loyalist Barre troops, led by Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad Farah Musa, have totally destroyed the village of (Gobin Labeh). Reports add that the Barre troops are now under the new commander of the 21st Division, Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad Said (Morgan).

CAMEROON

Cameroon-Chad Joint Commission Session Ends

AB290855 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] The 16th session of the Cameroon-Chad Joint Commission ended in the northern town of Garoua today. For the details, we call on our staff man, Robert Tabot, in Garoua.

[Tabot] The 16th session of the Chad-Cameroon Joint Commission finally ended in Garoua this afternoon after it failed to end yesterday as originally scheduled. The Chadian delegation to the session was led by Ali Djalbar Dinar, Chadian minister of economy and commerce, while the Cameroonian delegation was led by Aminou Oumarou, minister delegate at the Foreign Ministry. The session was presided over by the two heads of delegation.

For 3 days of assiduous closed-doors examination of documents, heads of the two delegations had been deliberating on ways of reviving fruitful and frank cooperation ties between Chad and Cameroon. The two parties notably exchanged rich points of view concerning the construction of the railroad from Gambiri to Moundou, construction of a bridge over the River Chari, security problems at the borders, and the Chadian refugee problem.

In the joint communique which sanctioned the end of the deliberations, the following points on the decisions were adopted: The two parties emphasized the excellent cooperation ties existing between the two friendly countries, ties resulting from the fraternal links between the two heads of state: His Excellency Paul Biya, president of the United Republic of Cameroon; and His Excellency Hissein Habre, president of the Republic of Chad. The Chadian party expressed its profound gratitude to the government and people of Cameroon for the hospitality accorded to the Chadian refugees in Cameroon. The communique further states that the Cameroonian authorities will maintain a rigorous attitude toward those refugees who are attempting to abuse this hospitality.

Considering the importance and nature of the problems which warrant Chadian-Cameroonian cooperation, the two parties acknowledged the urgent necessity to sign a treaty of friendship, cooperation, and good-neighborliness. Concerning customs, economic, and commercial cooperation and considering the numerous implications involved, an ad hoc meeting of experts from both countries has been scheduled to take place in Ndjamena before the end of this year. The experts will have to review, among other things, lists, contingents, and values of exportable products from one country to the other. Finally, the two parties agreed to hold the next session of the Chad-Cameroon Joint Commission in Ndjamena in 1984 on a date to be fixed through diplomatic channels.

The leader of the Chadian delegation, Ali Djalbar Dinar, in his closing remarks expressed deep satisfaction as far as the results of the 16th session of the Chad-Cameroon Joint Commission are concerned. He also called for a rapid examination of the projects on the cultural agreement by the Cameroonian party to admit Chadian students registered in the various faculties in Cameroon for the academic year 1983-84.

The leader of the Cameroonian delegation, Aminou Oumarou, on his part hailed the friendly atmosphere and sense of responsibility which characterized the deliberations of the 16th session of the Chad-Cameroon Joint Commission. He said that the nine points on the agenda of the present session resumed the extent of the cooperation possibilities open to Chad and Cameroon. He then charged the leader of the Chadian delegation to extend to His Excellency Hissein Habre the sincere and fraternal greetings of the president of the United Republic of Cameroon, His Excellency Paul Biya.

CHAD

Paris Embassy Denies JANA Reports on Attack

NC301013 Paris AFP in English 1009 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Paris, Sep 30 (AFP) — The Chadian Embassy here today denied Libyan press agency reports that Ndjamena government forces were preparing to attack those of former President Goukouni Oueddei. The Libyan JANA agency reported from Mr Goukouni's headquarters at Bardai in northern Chad that troops of Chadian President Hissein Habre were moving north to cut the road west from Faya-Largeau, the main town held by Mr Goukouni's Libyan-based forces.

The embassy said the report was either trying to accuse the Ndjamena government of aggressiveness or was the prelude to an attack by Mr Goukouni's forces, who were said by JANA to be "preparing for battle." The reports came soon after Mr Habre arrived in France for the Franco-African summit starting on Sunday.

Goukouni Protests FAN Presence at UN Session

AB291325 Paris AFP in French 1224 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Paris, 29 Sep (AFP) — Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad, has "strongly protested" the presence of a government delegation from Ndjamena at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly in New York. In a message sent from Bardai, in northern Chad, to UN Security General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the contents of which were revealed in Paris today, Goukouni Oueddei stated that, during a meeting of its bureau on 15 and 16 July, the OAU called for an immediate end to "the hostilities and interferences by African and non-African countries" in the internal affairs of Chad. It also demanded the "collaboration of all Chadian factions to allow resumption of negotiations aimed at restoring lasting peace in the country."

Goukouni Oueddei felt that "the presence at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly of representatives of the FAN from Ndjamena, who cannot in any way represent the Chadian people, only complicates the efforts of the OAU in its search for a negotiated political solution."

Bardai Questions 'Disconcerting' French Attitude
AB300820 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Whatever is France doing in the Chadian affair? If the military mission of the French forces remains ambiguous, France's diplomatic attitude is even more disconcerting. Less than 2 months ago and following the dispatch of French paratroopers to Chad, President Mitterrand told *Le Monde* newspaper that he was in favor of a negotiated settlement between the Chadian parties under the auspices of the OAU and that the border problem was a bilateral one. But in his address to the UN General Assembly on 27 September, the French head of state seemed to have (?forgotten) the position he declared earlier. [passage indistinct]

In fact, Francois Mitterrand not only rejected the need for a negotiation but went to the extent of declaring that the main objective of any negotiation should be to guarantee Chad's territorial integrity and ensure the withdrawal of the foreign troops. In clear terms, the French head of state wanted to say that he no longer accorded importance to the Chadian civil war but only to the border problem. By establishing this order to his priorities, the French president has finally fallen in line with the intransigent and negative position of the master blackmailer, Hissein Habre, who refuses to negotiate with the Transitional National Union Government despite the advice of our continental organization. The French head of state's new declaration can only encourage him in his obstinacy. One may, therefore, wonder what the French Socialist government is up to. [passage indistinct]

GABON

Minister Reports Increase in Oil Production
AB290805 Paris AFP in French 1541 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Libreville, 28 Sep (AFP) — Oil production has increased substantially in Gabon thanks to the explorations conducted during the past few years, Gabonese Information, Posts, and Telecommunications Minister Zacharie Myboto disclosed on Tuesday. In his report on the cabinet meeting presided over by President Omar Bongo, Mr Myboto said that if Gabon had not been obliged to respect the quota system imposed by OPEC, its production in 1983 and 1984 would be more than 8 and 9 million tonnes respectively. Gabon's crude oil production, it was recalled, decreased during the past 4 years from 11 million to 7.7 million tonnes.

The cabinet also adopted a bill stating that the period of preventive detention should henceforth not exceed 6 months. However, this duration can be increased by an order of the trial judge if "there is need." Finally, the cabinet decided to retire 514 government workers of all categories as of 1 January 1984 in order to offer jobs to young graduates.

GHANA

NDC Secretary Says Neighbors Support Dissidents

AB292140 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The Secretary for the National Defense Committee [NDC], Professor Mawuse Dake, has expressed serious concern about the dangerous role being played by some of the country's neighboring states in harboring dissidents and conniving with them to launch an attack on the Ghana revolution. Addressing the First National Congress of the Railway Workers' Central Defense Committee at Takoradi today, Prof Mawuse Dake disclosed that some of the country's deposed politicians are moving from one country to another, mobilizing dissidents for an attack on the revolution with the support of some of these states. He warned that if the enemies try again to destabilize the popular revolution in Ghana, they will be defeated by the militants and the people's defense forces.

He called on the security forces and the masses to be alert and vigilant. Prof Dake emphasized that the only reliable line of defense for the revolution is that which is based on organization. The secretary for the NDC said 1984, which marks the third year of the revolution, will be a major turning point because fresh elections will be held for defense committees based strictly on the guidelines of the democratic practices. Also addressing the Railway Workers' Defense Congress, the chairman of the Interim Management Committee of the Trades Union Congress, E.K. Aboagye, again called on workers to unite their ranks to deal with some of the immediate economic issues facing the nation. He said since the struggle for social justice and progress will be long and difficult, all Ghanaians are expected to make the neccessary sacrifices which the struggle entails.

On its part, the Railway Central Workers' Defense Committee pledged to maintain close vigilance at their work places to eliminate waste of revenue and material. In a statement, it said a sound railway system is necessary for the success of the country's export drive and for distribution of inputs. The defense committee therefore gave the assurance to weed out lazy workers and troublemakers whose activities lower productivity in the railway transport system.

Australian, Austrian Envoys Present Credentials

AB291440 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Two new envoys to Ghana today presented their letters of credence to a member of the Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC), Mrs Anna Enims, at the Castle, Osu. They are the Australian high commissioner, Mr (Geoffrey Charles Allen) and the Austrian ambassador, Mr (Erich Kristian).

Receiving the letters of the Austrian envoy, Mrs Enims referred to the important roles Austria and Ghana have played in European and African affairs despite their small sizes. She emphasized that Ghana is determined to continue making meaningful contributions to the social, political, and cultural development of Africa. That is why the government is making serious efforts to regain the country's former glory and prestige. Mrs Enims has no doubts that Austria understands and sympathizes with the PNDC in its efforts to rebuild Ghana. It is out of such considerations that Ghana seeks close cooperation with Austria to explore avenues for improving the standards of living of their people. On the situations in the Middle East and Latin America, Mrs Enims reaffirmed the [word indistinct] to an effort to bring peace to the area. She declared that all available means should be sought to secure disarmament, especially at this time when millions of people are starving.

Replying, Mr (Kristian) observed that Austria is devoted to the cause of peace and justice and has worked continuously to attain and secure those noble aims at all international gatherings. He reaffirmed his country's support for peaceful efforts to secure the respect of fundamental human rights and to promote human dignity and freedom in all parts of the world. Mr (Kristian) said Austria will continue to make her voice heard also with regards to the situation in southern Africa.

Receiving the letters of credence of the Australian high commissioner, Mrs Enims noted that the bonds of friendship between the two countries are deeply rooted in their membership in the Commonwealth and the United Nations. He said the advances made by Austria in the fields of technology and her level of self-sufficiency is a source of inspiration to the developing world. The PNDC member recalled the positive role played by Australia at the 1979 Commonwealth summit in Lusaka which resulted in the independence of Zimbabwe. Mrs Enims expects that Australia will continue to play this positive role and wield as much influence on members of the contact group to hasten independence for Namibia. She expressed satisfaction for the efforts being made to improve the living standard of the aborigines and to make it possible for them to participate fully in national life.

Mr Allen, in his reply, referred to Australia's aid program to Ghana and said it is a reflection of his country's continued interest in assisting where possible Ghana's economic development in accordance with the PNDC priorities. He gave the assurance that he will do his utmost to strengthen further the long-standing and warm relations existing between the two countries.

MALI

Three Financial Agreements Signed With France

AB292210 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Three financial agreements totaling 650 million of our francs were signed yesterday at Koulouba between Mali and France. The first two agreements concern the gold and diamond miners' syndicate. By these documents, the Government of the French Republic grants to the Government of the Republic of Mali a 400 million Malian franc subsidy for the continuation of the projects of the gold and diamond mine's syndicate. The third agreement is based on the conclusions of the French-Malian joint commission on research. This repayable loan, totaling 250 mil-

lion Malian francs, is granted within the framework of support to economic and geological research. The documents were signed on the Malian side by Bassari Toure, deputy permanent under secretary for international cooperation. On the French side, they were signed by Bernard Daguere, head of the French mission for cooperation. Both of them were accompanied by associates.

NIGERIA

Court Dismisses Appeal on Presidential Election

AB292030 Lagos NAN in English 1700 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Lagos, Sep 29 (NAN) — The Supreme Court today dismissed the appeal filed by the leader and presidential candidate of the GNPP [Great Nigerian People's Party] Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim, challenging the re-election of President Shehu Shagari. In a unanimous decision of seven justices, the court affirmed the judgments of the federal high court and court of appeal that President Shagari was duly elected in the Aug. 6 election. The court said that the evidence of the chairman of Fedeco, Mr Justice Victor Ovie-Whiskey, that the results were scrupulously checked and that the election was free and fair remained incontrovertible. The court also held that the chief federal electoral officer of the federation, Mr Gambo Gubio, and the federal returning officer, Mr Nya Asuquo who testified with Mr Justice Ovie-Whiskey for the petitioner were witnesses of truth. It said that no new issue was raised in the appeal by the petitioner, adding that the grounds of appeal were void and lacked substance.

The justices said that the petitioner had failed to prove beyond reasonable doubt that malpractices occured in the election. The court further held that the election was conducted in accordance with the electoral act and the Constitution and that no forgery as alleged by the petitioner to rely on Fedeco officials to prove his case destroyed the major complaints he raised in his petition. [as received] The justices awarded 300 naira costs each to President Shagari and Mr Gambo, who were respondents in the petition.

Appeal Court Declares Onoh Governor of Anambra

AB291100 Lagos NAN in English 1038 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Enugu, Sep 29 (NAN) — The Federal Court of Appeal yesterday in Enugu unanimously declared Chief C.C. Onoh of the NPN [National Party of Nigeria] elected as governor of Anambra. In their separate judgments, the seven judges set aside the majority ruling of the state election petition panel which on September 9 declared Governor Jim Nwobodo winner of the August 13 gubernatorial election. In his judgment, the president of the court, Mr Justice Mamman Nasir, said that the lower court erred by solely using exhibits of the petitioner while disregarding evidence produced by Fedeco [Federal Electoral Commission]. "Substitute documents can only be produced if Fedeco cannot produce original ones," he said. Mr Justice Salifu Alfa-Belgore agreed with the minority ruling at the lower court which upheld that the result of the election as declared by Fedeco was valid. He declared: "It is impossible to know who perpetrated falsification since Fedeco returns were not impeached at the lower court." Mr Justice Sani Aikawa said in his judgment that the appellants proved convincingly that Chief Nwobodo's witnesses were the authors of the documents they tendered at the lower court. Therefore, Mr Justice John Phil-Ebosie said that the returns given to agents and Fedeco officials were contradictory and that Fedeco documents should have been given primary status at the lower court. Costs ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 naira were awarded against Governor Nwobodo.

Nwobodo Rejects Court Verdict

AB291238 Lagos NAN in English 1209 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Enugu, Sep 29 (NAN) — Governor Jim Nwobodo of Anambra said yesterday that he had rejected the verdict of the Federal Court of Appeal which upheld Fedeco's [Federal Electoral Commission] declaration of Chief C.C. Onoh as the governor-elect of the state. "The details of the judgment are already with my lawyers and an appeal will be filed at the Supreme Court in due course," the governor said in a radio and television broadcast in Enugu. Chief Nwobodo appealed to NPP [Nigerian People's Party] supporters in the state to remain calm and not to take the law into their hands, saying that "truth must eventually triumph." "My faith in the judiciary remains unshaken and my faith and belief in God also remain unshaken."

Commentary on Cameroon's Political 'Melodrama'

AB300800 Lagos NAN in English 0717 GMT 30 Sep 83

[NAN feature: "Melodrama in Cameroon's Political Theater," by Felix Njoku]

[Text] Events in the Republic of Cameroon in the past few months remind one of a classic melodrama with a touch of the type of "malaise" that belonged to 20th century French writers of the existentialist school. On November 4 last year, an announcer on Radio Yaounde interrupted a popular Makossa tune in praise of President Ahmadou Ahidjo to tell his listeners that the head of state had a message for the nation. What followed in three sentences was unbelievable, yet real:

"I have decided," Ahidjo said, "to resign as president of the United Republic of Cameroon. I appeal to all Cameroonians to give their unreserved support to my constitutional successor, Paul Biya. He deserves everyone's confidence at home and abroad."

By that resignation, Ahidjo became the second civilian head of state in Africa, after Senegal's Leopold Senghor in 1980, to voluntarily relinquish power. He did this after 24 years in office. There was no visible threat to Ahidjo's authority at the time he abdicated. It was only said that he had become prone to "fatigue." Some observers acclaimed his action, describing it as a "significant and positive development in Africanpolitics," and hoped that it would serve as a lesson to sit-tight leaders on the need for peaceful change as an alternative to ousting by military coup. With that smooth transition, after two decades of political stability and some economic progress, the Republic of Cameroon seemed to vindicate the much vaunted merits of one-party state. However, last month, which was 10 months after the transition, the former head of state told Radio France International that

having realized that his doctors had misled him, regarding "the gravity" of his health problem, he regretted having surrendered power. The statement was a sequel to an apparent breach of confidence which developed into a brawl between the former president and his successor and protege.

Ahidjo, who had retained leadership of the country's only political party, the Cameroon National Union [UNC] was reported to have sought a constitutional amendment to entrench the supremacy of the party over the administrative machinery of the state. But President Biya opposed the move, apparently suspecting that his predecessor, who had regained his health, wanted to manipulate his way back to power. On August 22, the political drama turned into a crisis. President Biya said in a radio broadcast that he uncovered "a plot against the security of the state" and went on to announce the dismissal of his prime minister, Maigari Bello Bouba, as well as the defense minister, Abdoulaye Maikano. Both are from the same northern province as the former head of state. Two former aides to the ersthwhile president, Major Ibrahim Oumhadou and Captain Salatou Ahma, were arrested in connection with the alleged plot.

What was most unexpected were the series of vituperations, sometimes vulgar, between the former leader and government officials. The French press had a busy time either reporting that the former president was being accused of having stowed away the country's wealth to France or that he had described his predecessor as a "hypocrite, swindler, and cheat." The exchange of hot words only subsided when Mr Biya finally assumed leadership of the party early this month.

During a recent visit to some parts of Cameroon, this writer observed that there was a certain air of disquiet as people discussed not just the political but the entire state of the nation's affairs. Most Cameroonians had been expecting better times following the discovery and subsequent exploitation of the country's oil reserves which began last year. But instead, the price of most essential commodities rose beyond the reach of the ordinary citizen. Although such unprecedented high cost of living brought with it general discontent, there were not discernible ill feelings toward the present administration. It was believed that the former head of state was responsible for the country's economic woes. He was said to have spent lavishly on roads, industries, and an airport in his home province, without providing funds for the repair and maintenance of public utilities in other parts of the country. Said one critic: "The northern part of the country is developed like a state within a state to the disadvantage of the entire nation."

Another said: "Look at our roads and public buildings. They have not been maintained for the past eight years, but go to the north and see things. They even have an ultra-modern sports stadium with synthetic turf." No one dared point out such "anomalies" when the former leader was in control. During his rule, criticism of government policy was synonymous with rebellion, although one of the principles of the ruling party was that any criticism must contain an alternative proposal.

Mr Biya, as head of state and leader of the party, has inherited the same instruments of state as his predecessor. He is said to be enjoying the same "unalloyed" support from all parts of the country, including the home region of his predecessor. The new administration has promised to embark on a "democratic revolution" and the new information minister, Francois Singako, has called upon the country's journalists to "write freely and report fearlessly." The process of economic and administrative revival has commenced with mass reshufflement in the public and private sectors, including the embassies and educational institutions. Work has also begun on the delayed Mamfe-Limbe and Mamfe-Bamenda road network which will form part of the trans-African highway. It will link with Ikom in Nigeria. But President Biya should be guided in his actions by wisdom and not by false popularity. He has the right training and experience that can help him to lay the foundation of a modern democratic society. More importantly, as one Cameroonian put it: "As a result of the country's proximity to Nigeria, it might be developing an appetite for democratic rule."

ANGOLA

GDR Friendship Committee Chairman Comments on Visit

AB291215 Luanda ANGOP in French 0950 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Luanda, 29 Sep (ANGOP) — Kurt Scheidler, chairman of the GDR Friendship and Solidarity Committee, who has been visiting Angola for the past 15 days, presented in Luanda on Tuesday a mobile cinema van to the Angolan League for Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples (LAASP) during his meeting with LAASP Secretary General Coelho da Cruz within the framework of the agreements concluded betweeen these two organizations.

Speaking on the occasion, Coelho da Cruz recalled the war situation prevailing in Angola, which has been created by the apartheid regime supported by the Reagan administration. He reiterated the Angolan people's support for the just cause of the Namibian and South African peoples led by their vanguard parties, SWAPO and the ANC of South Africa. The withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, he said, concerns only the sovereign governments of Angola and Cuba and should not be a condition for Namibia's independence as imperialism would like people to believe.

For his part, the chairman of the GDR Friendship and Solidarity Committee expressed satisfaction over his visit to Angola where, he said, he was able to note the progress of the Angolan people in the various socioeconomic sectors. The contacts with the leaders of the MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan Government, he said, enabled the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the peoples, parties, and Governments of Angola and the GDR.

Referring to the cooperation agreements between the People's Republic of Angola and the GDR, he said that the GDR supplies prosthetic equipment to Angola and offers bursaries for the training of Angolan youth. Several German technicians are working in the agricultural and industrial sectors in Angola, he recalled. Concluding, Kurt Scheidler described as excellent the relations between the LAASP and the GDR Friendship and Solidarity Committee. He added that several members of the committee are already working in the People's Republic of Angola, citing its vice chairman as an example.

FAPLA Center Issues Notice on Conscription

MB291510 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Following the directives of the MPLA-Labor Party and President Jnse Eduardo dos Santos relating to the defense of the country, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] conscription and mobilization center recently issued a notice enlisting Angolan youth into the Armed Forces. Accordingly, all young men between the ages of 18 and 24 and all those who, regardless of age, have been called up but have not yet reported, as well as all those with postponement permits which have expired, are now called up. The measure to induct the young men of Angola into the Armed Forces reflects the guidelines of the late President Agostinho Neto according to which every citizen is, and must feel that he is, a soldier entirely dedicated to the defense of the fatherland threatened by imperialism and its lackeys.

ANGOP Reports FAPLA Forces Kill 19 'Bandits'

AB292145 Luanda ANGOP in French 1335 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Luanda, 28 Sep (ANGOP) — A few days ago 19 bandits were killed and about 10 civilians were captured by troops of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA), following the destruction of an enemy base situated 25 km from Seles, a municipality in the Kwanza-South Province, it was learned from official sources in Luanda. The operation, during which five FAPLA soldiers were wounded, is a vigorous response to recent infiltration attempts into this province by mercenaries in the pay of the racist regime of Pretoria, the enemy of all of Africa.

LESOTHO

King, Jonathan Greet PRC Leaders on Anniversary

MB291228 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II and the prime minister, The Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, have sent messages of congratulations to His Excellency Li Xiannian, chairman of the People's Republic of China, and to the premier of the State Council of the PRC, His Excellency Zhao Ziyang, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. In his message, his majesty wishes Chairman Li Xiannian personal good health and greater prosperity and happiness to the people of the PRC, and also expresses a desire for the friendly relations existing between Lesotho and the PRC to be strengthened from year to year. The prime minister, The Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, in his message to Premier Zhao Ziyang expresses confidence that the years that lie ahead will bring greater prosperity and happiness to the people of the PRC and that the future will see a strengthening of the bonds of friendship now happily existing between Lesotho and the PRC.

Post Office Damaged by Mortar Attack From RSA

MB291220 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Six passengers are reported to have been injured when a passenger bus drove over a suspected landmine in Makhunoane in the Butha-Buthe district early this morning. The bus service, known as Rand Daily Mail, was carrying passengers on their way to Butha-Buthe. No further details are presently available, and the incident is under investigation.

In another incident, on Tuesday evening the post office at Thakabanna, also in the Butha-Buthe district, was subjected to mortar attack from the South African side of the border. The damage to the post office has been described as minor.

LLA Claims Responsibility

MB291656 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1664 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Maseru, Sept 29, SAPA — The Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA] tonight claimed reponsibility for the incident in which six passengers were injured when a bus detonated a landmine earlier today. A spokesman purporting to represent the LLA alleged that civilian buses had been used "for a long time now" to transport members of the Police Mobile Unit [PMU] to and from their duties in the Makhunoane region of the Butha-Buthe district, where the incident occurred.

"The PMU deliberately avoid using their military vehicles for fear of being easily identified and ambushed," the spokesman claimed. He said the LLA was also responsible for Tuesday's attack on the post office at Thakabanna, also in the northern Butha-Buthe region. He alleged that the building was "extensively damaged."

MALAWI

French Trade Mission Arrives for Talks 29 September

MB291926 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] An eight-member French trade mission arrived in the country today for trade talks with local businessmen and government officals. The leader of the delegation, Mrs (Marie Sue Banatte), told newsmen on arrival in Blantyre that during the visit her delegation would explore ways of increasing trade links with Malawi. Mrs (Banatte) is deputy to the head of [words indistinct] for Asia, Latin America, and Africa.

MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo Reports Machel 50th Birthday Celebrations

Machel Speech at Ceremony

MB291350 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1015 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Speech by President Samora Machel at Independence Square in Maputo at ceremony held to celebrate his 50th birthday — live]

[Excerpts] Thank you, Mozambicans from the Rovuma to the Maputo Rivers. Your labor has shown that all of us have a common objective: to liquidate famine. Unfortunately, however, this year we have been facing natural disasters. We have the drought. Had it rained, I know that this country would have had an abundance of food.

I will always continue to be your servant. [applause] Where there are difficulties, I will be the first to be there. If it becomes necessary once again, I will stand first against the armed bandits. If somebody invades our country, I will be the first one on the forefront. Do you understand? The armed bandits are dying. [applause] In 3 months we have killed more than 500 armed bandits in Manica, Zambezia, Sofala, Inhambane, Gaza, and Tete. We have killed more than 500 bandits. At this moment we have in our hands 800 bandits. I do not know what you want to do. This is the gift that I am giving you as you are celebrating. [applause and drums] This is the gift that I am giving my people in celebrating 50 years of life. However, at 50 years of age one begins life. Now I will become much younger than ever before. [applause and drums]

Further Ceremony

MB291338 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1045 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The main part of the celebration marking President Samora Machel's 50th birthday was held a short while ago at Maputo's city hall. During the ceremony, congratulatory messages to Mozambique's supreme leader were read, and presents were also given to him from the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the People's Assembly, the party first secretaries in the provinces and ministries, and mass, social, and professional organizations.

Over the past 3 months, the Mozambique Armed Forces have destroyed six important bases of the armed bandits, who are armed and financed by South Africa, in four provinces of the country. The bases in question are the (Ati), (Ate), and (Mangoro) bases in Gaza Province; the (Chinhique) base in Manica Province; Muanza base in Sofala Province; and the Tome base in Inhambane. Other small camps of the armed bandits have also been destroyed by the FPLM. During the operations launched by the Mozambique Armed Forces, 318 armed bandits have been killed and 102 other gangsters have been captured. The FPLM has also captured from the enemy 222 small arms and large quantities of ammunition in the operations, codenamed the 50th Birthday of President Samora Machel.

This is the present the Mozambique Armed Forces have given to their commander in chief and field marshal, said the chief of the general staff of the FPLM, Sebastiao Mabote, at the ceremony marking the 50th birthday of the Mozambique head of state. Sebastiao Mabote also said that our border troops over the past 3 months have seized various goods which were about to be smuggled into or out of the country. Among the presents from the Mozambique Armed Forces on the occasion of the president's birthday, was a gun recently captured from the armed bandits, which was given to President Samora Machel by Lieutenant General Sebastiao Mabote.

Andropov, Other Greetings

MB292005 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Political leaders throughout the world continue to address messages of congratulations to President Samora Machel on the occasion of his 50th birthday, which will be marked tomorrow. In general, the messages stress the great contribution of the Mozambique president to the struggle for national liberation, peace, democracy, and socialism.

The message sent by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, reads as follows: Esteemed Comrade Machel, I cordially congratulate you on the occasion of this jubilee marking your 50th birthday. In the USSR you, comrade, are known as an outstanding statesman of independent Africa, who has made a great contribution to the national liberation struggle as an acknowledged leader of the Frelimo Party and who is leading the Mozambique people in building the bases of a socialist society.

The Chinese people have also expressed their sincere admiration for the struggle led by President Samora Machel and the gains that he has achieved. They also express their heartfelt wishes for his good health and for the prosperity and happiness of the People's Republic of Mozambique and its people.

In his message, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has expressed the most cordial congratulations on behalf of the Central Committee of his party and on his own behalf. He adds: On this festive and joyous date for the Mozambique people and for your family, we stress our admiration for your contribution to the cause of the liberation of peoples and the (?selfless) dedication that you have demonstrated in the performance of your functions at the helm of the destinies of the Mozambique nation. It is thanks to these qualities, which symbolize the determination of the Frelimo Party and the Mozambique people, that the already achieved gains are being consolidated and the strength to overcome the difficult situation is being generated.

The Soviet message adds: The Soviet people always admire your anti-imperialist line in the international arena and wish to (?steadily) promote the ties between the Frelimo Party and the CPSU and between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Soviet Union. I wish you, dear Comrade Samora Machel, good health and great success in your activities for the well-being of the Mozambique people, and I convey the wish to consolidate Soviet-Mozambique friendship and cooperation even further in the name of peace, security, and social progress.

The president of the PRC has sent the following message: Your Excellency Field Marshal Samora Moises Machel, on behalf of the Chinese people and on my own behalf, I have the honor to convey warm congratulations on the occasion of your 50th birthday. Under your leadership, the heroic Mozambique people have won national independence through a long and arduous armed struggle. Today, as leader of the Frelimo Party and government, your excellency is an old and (?great) friend of the Chinese people who has made constant contributions to the friendship between the Chinese and Mozambique people.

Soviet Friendship Union Chairman Arrives on Visit

MB291706 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1500 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Zinaida Kruglova, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, has arrived in Mozambique at the invitation of the Mozambique Association for Friendship and Solidairty With Peoples. She was met on arrival at Maputo International Airport by the association's secretary general, Abner Sansao Muthemba. The Soviet official will hold talks with party and state officials as well as with mass democratic organizations. She will also participate in a number of economic and social activities in the country's capital.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Declines To Participate in Proposed Conference

MB292010 Windhoek The Windhoek Advertiser in English 20 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] SWAPO was opposed, in principle, to participate in a proposed multiparty conference on Namibia, the party's joint secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Nico Bessinger, said in Windhoek yesterday.

He was commenting on private initiatives to convene a conference of parties to discuss the immediate future of the territory.

According to a SWABC report, Mr Bessinger said SWAPO had not received an invitation to attend the conference.

The United Nations settlement plan for Namibia had been accepted by all interested parties and most of the obstacles had been reportedly removed. In view of that, Mr Bessinger said, SWAPO could not participate in another initiative on the future of the territory.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the SWA National Party leader, Mr Kosie Pretorius, had held discussions last Friday with the leader of SWAPO-Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, and the leader of the SWA National Union, Mr Moses Katjiuongua, on the proposed conference.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Criticizes Thatcher 'Meddling' in Affairs

MB300746 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says South Africa would appreciate it if the British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, would not meddle in the country's internal affairs.

Addressing a youth congress of the National Party at (Hartenbos), Mr Botha was commenting on a letter in which Mrs Thatcher expressed her views of the internal policies of South Africa. He said that he had been very upset to hear of the letter in which Mrs Thatcher said many unsavory things. Mr Botha said that Mrs Thatcher's remarks surprised him because as prime minister of South Africa, he did not comment on the domestic affairs of Britain.

Thatcher View of Soviet S. African Aims Rejected
MB291017 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] In an otherwise sober and positive analysis of British-South Africa relations, Mrs Margaret Thatcher has made this statement: The internal situation in South Africa, the British prime minister says, is the underlying cause of Soviet involvement and meddling in southern Africa. This statement is all the more remarkable for being made by a leader whose government has striven to overturn the superficial cliches that passed for foreign policy in the Carter-Callaghan era.

Four years ago, interviewed by *Time* magazine on the eve of her election as prime minister, Mrs Thatcher herself had strikingly different ideas about the real causes of Soviet involvement and meddling. The Soviets were trying, she said, to outflank and cut us off from our supplies of raw materials. That is the great significance of Rhodesia and South Africa. We get our vital raw materials from there. In that interview, Mrs Thatcher also referred to the Kremlin's tactic of extending its influence through subversion of sovereign states.

South Africa is a country of widely varying nationalisms in a state of social and economic flux and often conflicting interests. As such, it is susceptible to the politics of radicalism, and hence, vulnerable to subversive expoloitation of differences by an outside power seeking to extend its own influence. To describe the target of such subversion as its cause is a tour de force in illogicality worthy of Andy Young. Unless she has forgotten a great deal in 4 years, Mrs Thatcher is well aware that Soviet meddling in southern Africa has only one cause: desire to gain control of this strategically most vital subcontinent and thereby tilt the balance on international power decisively in its favor.

Numerous authorities have quoted the statement once made by Leonid Brezhnev: Our aim is to gain control of the two great treasure houses on which the West depends; the energy of Persian Gulf and the mineral treasures of central and southern Africa. South Africa and the Soviet Union between them have over 90 percent of most of the world's strategic minerals. That fact alone has been sufficient to turn the entire subcontinent into a strategically vital battleground for Soviet revolutionary imperialism. It was the international power drive, not South Africa, that caused the Cubans to establish a base in Angola from which to incite regional turbulence, and the Kremlin to back the insurgency in Mozambique to establish what President Machel proudly dubbed the first truly Marxist state in Africa.

To refresh her memory, Mrs Thatcher might turn to her government's closest Western ally: the Reagan Administration. Violence for these outsiders, Assistant Under Secretary Lawrence Eagleberger said recently, is not a means to achieve national self-determination or to end apartheid, rather it is an end in itself, a political vehicle to enhance external influence and permit the political and ideological subjugation of independent Africa. And the ultimate aim, as Mrs Thatcher said in that celebrated *Time* interview, is the domination of the world by the communist system.

London Embassy Spokesman Hits TV Program on SADF
MB291540 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The South African Embassy in London has accused a British television production company of trying to discredit the South African Defense Force [SADF] and has described as blatantly one-sided a program screened last night. The 30-minute documentary, produced by 20-20 Vision for the Channel 4 TV station in London, was mainly about South African draft dodgers living in London. A second program made by the same company is to be shown next week.

Commenting on last night's program, an embassy spokesman said it contained no new information, facts, or factual evidence on the defense force, but was rather a rehash of previous allegations. He said the program, entitled "South Africa — Resisting Apartheid," smacks of blatantly one-sided anti-South African and, more specifically, anti-South African Defense Force propaganda.

South African authorities will have the opportunity to refute the allegations in both programs in a special production next month.

Defense Minister on Attacks Against Country
MB300752 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, says about 10,000 South African troops in three operational areas are guarding the country's borders. Speaking at a public meeting at Klersdorp, Gen Malan said the people of South Africa did not realize the danger of the onslaught against South Africa. He said the recent 13 sabotage attacks in 16 days were the biggest ever in South Africa. There had been more attacks against whites in South Africa in the past 6 months than there had been against whites in South-West Africa in the past 17 years.

ZAMBIA

Foreign Minister To Address UN General Assembly
MB290821 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Professor Lameck Goma arrived in New York yesterday where he is scheduled to address the 38th session of the UN General Assembly. Professor Goma, who is leading a high-powered Zambian delegation according to our [word indistinct], was met by Zambia's permanent representative to the United Nations, Paul Lusaka. He immediatley held a [word indistinct] meeting with members of his delegation and the Zambian mission before listening to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's address to the UN General Assembly.

Although Professor Goma could not divulge the contents of his address to the assembly today it is generally believed that he will mainly focus on the southern African situation, with particular emphasis on the Namibian independence dispute [words indistinct] apartheid [words indistinct] South Africa. Zambia's stand

and that of other frontline states in the region is already clear, with all the six states unanimous in their rejection of the attempts to link Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Commentary Lauds Japanese Aid to Country

MB300902 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Zambia's agricultural industry (?received a boost) yesterday following the official opening by President Kaunda of the 39.7 million kwacha Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia sulphuric acid plant at Kafue. There is no doubt that the agricultural industry has not developed as expected because Zambia relies on the [words indistinct] at the time when foreign exchange is as scarce as the air on the moon. But the country now has sufficient fertilizer to meet the demands of the farmers, and it is up to the farmer to work flat out and produce more food. Local industries are also likely to emerge as a result of surplus sulphuric acid from the new plant.

Our leaders have often called on local manufacturers to use local material, but their advice has fallen on deaf ears. They should now think of the challenge that President Kaunda made yesterday. The commissioning of the new plant should also be regarded as another testimony of Japan's willingness to help developing countries like Zambia improve their ailing economies. Indeed, Japan has come to Zambia's aid in many important fields, especially in the agricultural industry. Last year Japan provided Zambia with tractors used [words indistinct] the agricultural industry. Finally Japan [words indistinct] million kwacha for the supply of rice, agricultural chemicals [words indistinct], equipment, and material for road construction and making. A grant was also signed for the construction of the children's surgical hospital at the University Teaching Hospital in Lusaka. The Japanese Government will also finance the establishment of the proposed school of veterinary medicine at the University of Zambia.

There are many other things in which Japan is helping Zambia, and this is why President Kaunda told the crown prince, Akihito, when he visited Zambia early this year that Japan was a dependable ally in development because of what the members of [words indistinct]. The president told the Japanese ambassador to Zambia, Mr Eiji Seki, that Japan's aid is purposeful, and that purposeful aid is a blood transfusion applied to the right vein.

Zambians must [words indistinct]. Although Japan is an industrialized country, she has financial disorders like other developed countries. Japan gives aid [words indsinct] to African countries because she knows and understands the problems of developing nations. Hunger, disease, and illiteracy are the main problems for developing countries, and these are the areas in which Japan tries hard to help. But Zambians must thank Japan by working as hard as the Japanese, who people in developed countries describe as workaholics. Zambians should strive towards the same goal.

ZIMBABWE

Bilateral Aid Agreement Signed With Netherlands

MB291912 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Zimbabwe and the Netherlands today signed a bilateral aid agreement worth $15.4 million. The agreement comes after 3 days of talks between officials of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, and Development and a delegation from the Netherlands. It involves a $7.4 million grant and an $8.1 million soft loan which are part of continuing Dutch aid to Zimbabwe. The grant is to be used to finance school reconstruction and rural water supply programs and to provide balance of payments support in the form of commodity aid. The loan is to be used for Zimbabwe's commodity import program to procure dairy equipment for the (Chikinde) milk plant and to finance a Bulawayo dairy project to be implemented in the 1984-85 financial year. It will be repaid over 30 years with an 8-year period of grace and an interest rate of 2.5 percent. The Netherlands minister of development and cooperation, [title as heard] Dr (Roel Hakema), signed the agreement with the senior deputy secretary in the ministry of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Timothy Muzondo.

Investigations Into Bulawayo Allegations Extended

MB300803 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Investigations into allegations of maladministration, nepotism, regionalism, and tribalism leveled against the former mayor of Bulawayo, Comrade Naison Ndlovu, and the entire city council, have been extended to allow more evidence to be gathered. The minister of local government and town planning, Comrade Enos Chikowore, said in a statement released in Harare yesterday that he has appointed an assistant secretary in the ministry, Comrade (George Katita), to continue gathering evidence into the allegations. Comrade (Katita) is already in Bulawayo to undertake the task. Last week Comrade Chikowore launched the investigations by meeting the city council, representatives of various organizations, and individuals.